The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1906 XLIII No. 49

TRAIL RUNS ZIGZAG

Great Western Dynamite Plot Has Confusing Ramifications.

STRONG DEFENSE IS LIKELY

Harry Orchard, Alleged Informer, Is Himself Said to Have Caused Explosion at Independence, Col., in Which Sixteen Were Killed.

Denver, Feb. 21.—In an interview Detective James McParland denies the report that he secured a confession from Harry Orchard, who is charged with the murder of former Governor Frank Steunenberg at Caldwell, Idaho, December 30, last, implicating the officers of the Western Federation of Miners and many others in the crime, though he claims to have ample evidence of their guilt. He said:

"I undertook the investigation of Governor Steunenberg's death at the request of his personal friend, Governor Gooding, and Governor Gooding has personally paid the expenses incidental to my investigation."

McParland claims to have positive evidence that members of the Western Federation planned and carried out the assassination of Detective Lyte Gregory, killed mysteriously in West Denver two years ago; of Martin Gleason, superintendent of the Wild Horse mine at Cripple Creek, who was thrown down a shaft; of Arthur Collins, superintendent of the Smuggler-Union mine at Telluride, who was shot from ambush; of the killing of 14 men in the explosion at the Independence depot, near Cripple Creek, June 6, 1904; of the murder of Martin B. Walley, who was killed last summer by an explosion in this city, and of other murders.

Orchard's Career Closely Traced.

The killing of Walley is said to have been accidental, the nitro-glycerin with which he was killed having been placed on a vacant lot through which Chief Justice Gabbert of the supreme court was accustomed to pass, with the intention of killing him.

The Times today says Henry Orchard, who is under arrest in Idaho charged with assassinating former Governor Steunenberg, and who has made a confession charging the leaders of the Western Federation of Miners with instigating a number of dynamite outrages and murders, was in the employ of the Cripple Creek Mine Owners' association as a detective during the great strike in the Cripple Creek district. This most important fact will be used in the defense of the accused labor leaders when they are brought to trial in the courts of Idaho.

Employed by Mine Owners.

The following facts have come to the Times from a most reliable source and have been carefully verified: Orchard was a member of the Western Federation of Miners and employed in the Cripple Creek district when the famous strike was ordered. In November, 1903, he approached a conductor named Jones, on the Florence & Cripple Creek railroad, and introduced himself as a brother Mason. "I am a member of the miners' union," said Orchard, "and last night I heard some of the members of the union planning to wreck a train on this road. I do not believe in such methods and I thought I would come to you and tell of the plot. I picked you out because you are a Mason."

Jones immediately took Orchard to Scott and Sterling, the detectives for the Mine Owners' association. He repeated his story and Scott and Sterling employed him as a detective to work for the association. He was instructed to attend the meetings of the union and report daily.

Orchard continued in this employ until June, 1904. Then came the explosion at the Independence station on June 6, and Orchard disappeared. A mob took possession of Cripple Creek and Victor and attempts were made to force confessions from many suspected persons. A young man was suspended by his thumbs, and he finally agreed to tell the name of the fiend who had caused the explosion. When he was lowered to the ground he said: "Harry Orchard did it."

Pursued by Bloodhounds.

The pursuit of Orchard was taken up, bloodhounds being employed. Orchard and a companion named Neville secured a rig and drove across the country, avoiding the more important towns. When they reached Greeley they disposed of their rig and took a train for Cheyenne, where Orchard received a considerable sum of money from friends in Colorado and disappeared. He returned to Denver last April, and visited the headquarters of the Federation of Miners in this city. He said that he feared arrest because of the charges made against him in connection with the Independence explosion and had therefore changed his name to Hogan. For a time he worked for various insurance companies in this city and last August left Colorado, saying he was going to New York. When next heard of he had been arrested in Idaho, charged with the assassination of former Governor Steunenberg.

Neville was arrested in Wyoming and taken back to Cripple Creek, but no serious attempt was ever made to prosecute him. Sheriff Bell of Cripple Creek claims that Neville confessed to him that he and Orchard dynamited the station. It is said that Neville is dead. This latter statement the Times has been unable to verify.

Boise, Idaho, Feb. 21.—Attorney Richardson of Denver has arrived here and obtained from Governor Gooding permission to see his clients, President Charles H. Moyer, Secretary William Haywood and G. A. Pettibone, former members of the executive committee of the Western Federation of Miners. For several hours the attorney was in consultation with them. No one has been permitted to see the prisoners, except their counsel.

Two Arrests Made in Oregon.

The statement which Detective McParland is reported to have made at Denver to the effect that so far as he knows the prisoner, Harry Orchard, has made no confession, is received with skepticism here. It is stated persistently that Orchard has made statements which will be used against the other prisoners.

Salem, Ore., Feb. 21.—Governor Chamberlain has granted requisition papers for the arrest and return to Idaho of J. L. Simpkins and Steve Adams, wanted as accomplices in the murder of former Governor Frank Steunenberg of Idaho. Simpkins is believed to be in this state. Adams is under arrest in Baker City.

BABES SACRIFICED

MOTHER THROWS THEM INTO OCEAN AND THEN LEAPS AFTER THEM.

Fall River, Mass., Feb. 21.—The open door of a stateroom which had been occupied by a woman and three young children on the trip of the Fall River line steamer Plymouth from New York to this city, led to the discovery that Mrs. John Watters of Brooklyn, N. Y., had taken the lives of her three little ones and then her own. She threw the children overboard and leaped after them.

Investigation by the attaches of the steamer indicated that the tragedy occurred between midnight and 3:30 a. m., the fact of the stateroom being unoccupied having been discovered just before the Plymouth made the Newport landing. The woman left two notes addressed to her husband In one, penciled on the back of an envelope, she begged forgiveness; in the other, written on wrapping paper, she said that she "had worried until she feared insanity and could not bear to leave the children."

Some hours after the arrival of the Plymouth at this port, Dwight Brady, son of Captain James Brady, collector of the port of Fall River, identified articles found in the stateroom as belonging to his sister, Mrs. Watters, who apparently was coming to Fall River to visit her relatives. Mr. Brady was unable to explain the tragedy beyond the fact of possible domestic unhappiness.

Mrs. Watters was about 30 years of age. Her husband is in the insurance business in New York city. Her children were Helen, age 4; Dorothy, 2 years of age, and an infant son of 10 months.

URGED TO SUICIDE BY WIFE

Korean "Patriot" Kills Himself Because of Japanese Occupancy.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 21.—Another suicide to protest against Japanese occupancy in Korea is reported Mr. Chong, reputed the most prominent of Confucian literati in Korea, announced that he would commit suicide in protest against the convention with Japan, but the Japanese police prevented him from doing so and returned him under guard to his native place.

His wife refused to admit him, stating he would be eternally disgraced if he tamely abandoned his determination. He then went to a temple and swallowed opium, leaving a farewell document addressed to the Korean people and another to his fellow literati, declaring that death was the only recourse at this juncture for a true Korean patriot.

BRIDGE WITNESS BALKS

Official of Canton Co. Refuses to Testify Before Grand Jury.

Sandusky, O., Feb. 21.—When the grand jury resumed its inquiry into the alleged bribery and graft in the county, W. C. Laiblin, secretary-treasurer and director of the Canton Bridge company, subpoenaed as a witness, refused to answer questions or produce books or papers on the ground that they might incriminate him as a director.

He was taken before Judge Reed, who heard the arguments of Attorney Weber of Canton, in his behalf, and then ordered that the letters be produced by Friday morning, when the question will be decided. It is claimed that Laiblin owns only one share of stock in the bridge company and Judge Reed said the question raised was most important in its bearing upon investigations of corporations.

GARFIELD SAYS NO

Denies on Oath That He Promised Immunity to Beef Barons.

CONTRADICTS PACKERS' TALE

Commissioner of Corporations Garfield Testifies in Case in Which Beef Trust Is Pleading for Immunity From Prosecution by Government.

Chicago, Feb. 21.—Commissioner of Corporations Garfield took the stand in the packers case and denied many of the statements made by the witnesses for the packers during the hearing of the immunity pleas now in progress.

Edward Morris, Edward Swift and Arthur Meeker, representatives respectively of the packing firms of Nelson Morris & Co., Swift & Co. and Armour & Co., all testified that Commissioner Garfield had told them that his department had the power to compel information if they refused to give it willingly.

JAMES R. GARFIELD.

Mr. Garfield on the stand declared that he had never made such a statement. He also denied that he had ever promised immunity to the packers, saiyng that the only protection that had been promised was protection for the individual figures of their confidential figures. This he said had been given them, and although the average of these confidential figures had been given in the report of the commissioner on the beef industry, individuals had been respected and their names had not been given. He also denied positively that he promised that all information would be regarded as confidential. He also denied that he had at any time said anything regarding an oath in connection with the investigation Mr. Garfield was the first witness for the government, the packers having rested their case shortly before the noon recess of court.

LAWYERS INDICTED

Accused of Blackmailing Prominent Ohioan to Extent of $4,500.

Fremont, O., Feb. 21.—The Sandusky county grand jury has returned a joint indictment against A. Skransewfsky of Tiffin, W. W. Campbell of Toledo and A. M. Campbell, L. J. Turley and George Sheffler of Gibsonburg, all attorneys, for blackmail.

The indictment contains a copy of a petition of Arthur Entsminger versus George Lang for $20,000 for the alienation of the affections of Mrs. Entsminger. The indictment alleges the petition was taken by the attorneys to the home of Lang, read to him, and there unlawfully and maliciously they extorted from him the sum of $4,500 to settle the case without publicity.

WANT SALE SET ASIDE

Stockholders Dissatisfied With Price Paid for Trolley Line.

Springfield, O., Feb. 21.—Grafton P. Kennedy, a Dayton attorney, who unsuccessfully competed with A. E. Locke of Boston, for the purchase of the Dayton, Springfield & Urbana tractino, one of the Appleyard lines, last night stated that he will bring suit at once to have the sale of the road set aside on the ground that it sold for about $400,000 less than it is worth.

Mr. Kennedy represents about a dozen prominent Dayton men who are heavily interested in the railroad. The suit is to be brought in their behalf. The road sold for $600,000. Kennedy claims that according to its earnings it is worth at least $1,000,000.

$1,000,000 for Foreign Creditors.

Washington, Feb. 21.—A cablegram received at the war department from Comptroller Colton of San Domingo city states that the customs collections for the 10 months ending January 24, exceeds $2,000,000, and the amount of money credited to the trust fund or deposited in New York for the benefit of foreign creditrs was $1,000,000.

ANXIETY RELIEVED

Safety of Dry Dock Dewey Causes Rejoicing at Washington.

Washintgon, Feb. 21.—News of the safety of the drydock Dewey was received with great relief at the navy department, where the officials had been making every effort for the past week to conceal a feeling of apprehension for the safety of the big structure. The hydrographer of the department has been plotting the course of the dock as revealed in the wireless and cable reports since it left the Chesapeake, and it appears that while it started off at a good speed, averaging about 100 miles per diem, something must have happened lately to have greatly reduced this average.

The fact that nearly a month has been consumed in making about 1,000 miles, indicates that either heavy head winds and adverse currents have been encountered or that accidents have happened to the towing gear. The dock is believed now to be about 900 miles from Gibraltar, and if all goes well from now on it should pass into the strait inside of a fortnight.

DARING DIAMOND ROBBERY

Thief Breaks Window and Escapes With $4,000 in Gems.

Dayton, O., Feb. 21.—On crowded Fifth street last evening at 6 o'clock two men drove up to diamond store. One of them sprang out and walking to the window, filled with trays of jewels, glanced in with seeming curiosity. Having picked upon the one he wanted, he pressed rather than struck the window with a railroad coupling pin done up in a newspaper. The glass yielded and he quickly thrust in his hand, grabbed a handful of rings from one of the trays and seizing another containing 36 rings, all with diamond settings, started for the buggy.

The man in the rig was watching, and as a citizen tried to stop the thief, fired at him. The bullet went into a candy store, narrowly missing the proprietor. Then the thieves drove furiously away, escaping southward.

An effort was made to identify them with the Hammersville post-office robbers, but so far no clew has been secured. One of them dropped a hat which had been purchased at a Dayton store and containd the date February 15. The diamonds and rings were worth $4 000.

TAFT COMES NEXT

WAR SECRETARY HAILED AT BAY CITY AS SUCCESSOR TO ROOSEVELT.

Bay City, Mich., Feb. 21.—Secretary of War Taft received a great ovation in Bay City. He came here to address the second annual banquet of the Bay County McKinley Republican club last night.

One of the speakers, William A. Norton of St. John, Mich., alluding to Secretary Taft as President Roosevelt's successor, set the banquet hall aflame with enthusiastic acclamation of the guest of honor. The banqueters climbed on tables and chairs, waved napkins and cheered Secretaty Taft for several minutes. In his address Secretary Taft contrasted besirable and undesirable political organizations and also discussed the political destiny of the Philippine Islands. He said:

"There's a very wide difference between an organization that energetically works for good ends and an organization that depends on patronage to gain its own ends. Because the gang—the machine—the boss—uses the power of organization, those who want good government should not eschew organization.

"The only permanent remedy for the evils is for the younger men to take an interest in good government. I hope we are waking up in Ohio. I'm not entirely sure that we are waking up permanently. We will see."

MINERS READY TO STRIKE

Illinois State Convention Hears Report of President Ryan.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 21.—At the annual convention of the Illinois district, United Mine Workers of America, State Secretary-Treasurer Ryan in his annual report dwelt almost entirely on the likelihood of a strike. He said Illinois miners were well prepared, and that on January 31, 1906, the miners had $930,000 in their treasury. Mr. Ryan said his advice to the miners in case of a strike this year was to refuse to ask or accept intervention by President Roosevelt or any other person.

Mr. Ryan referred to statements credited to President Dolan of the Pittsburg district to the effect that President Mitchell, President Haskins of Ohio, and Ryan had told Dolan they would be perfectly satisfied with a restoration of the present scale. Ryan said these statements were absolutely false.

Great Explosion at Khartoum.

London, Feb. 21.—The Evening News publishes a dispatch from Cairo, Egypt, announcing that a great explosion has occurred at the British barracks in Khartoum. Considerable loss of life and much damage are reported.

TOLD HOW TO VOTE

Legislature Gives Foraker and Dick Strong Hint to Support the President.

SEARCH BILL PASSES SENATE

Authorizes Search for Speakeasies in Dry Territory and Seizure of Wet Goods That May Be Found—Johnson Appears for Metsger Bill.

Columbus O., Feb. 21.—The senate, by unanimous vote adopted the O'Rourke house joint resolution requesting Ohio's representatives in congress to vote for the railway rate legislation desired by the president.

The senate also passed the search and seizure bill, advocated by the Ohio Anti-Saloon League, and designed to aid the enforcement of local option laws. The bill will become a law as soon as signed by the governor.

Cleveland, O, Feb 21.—At a meeting of the Cleveland chamber of commerce resolutions were adopted urging the house of representatives to pass the shipping bill which was passed by the senate last week.

The house has passed the Conroy bill, fixing the salaries of county prosecutors based on the population, salaries in big counties as follows. Cuyahoga, $5,395; Hamilton. $5,245; Franklin, $4,020; Lucas, $3,965 The house also passed the senate bill for keeping voting polls open in all cities from 5:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.

The Paxton house resolution congratulating Representative Longworth on his marriage was indefinitely postponed.

These bills were passed by the senate: Reducing salaries of common pleas judges $500 per annum and circuit judges from $6,000 to $5,000; placing burden of proof on bonding and surety companies in suits brought to collect bonds.

The Metsger street railway bill was considered by the house sitting as a committee of the whole. Mayor Johnson appeared and declared the measure was drawn up in the interests of the people. The bill was placed at the foot of the calendar but will be reached at the end of the present week.

Showman Outs Wife's Throat.

Zanesville, O., Feb. 21.—James Dreen, the owner of a small traveling show, cut his wife's throat and slashed his own neck. The woman is dead, but Dreen will recover. The tragedy took place at Mantua, about 15 miles from the city. The couple had frequent quarrels over domestic matters.

Sick Juror Returns to Duty

Savannah, Ga., Feb. 21.—Juror Samuel R. Patten, whose indisposition necessitated a recess in the Greene-Gaynor case, was very much better and the trial was resumed.

SAILED FOR HAVANA

Mr. and Mrs. Longworth Board Mascotte at Tampa, Florida.

Tampa, Fla., Feb. 21.—Representative and Mrs. Longworth arrived here at 10:35 o'clock last evening on the private car Elysian, nad proceeded directly to Port Tampa, there boarding the steamer for Havana to spend part of their honeymoon in Cuba. At the station a large crowd gathered and the Cuban consul, F. F. Mendoza, presented to Mrs. Longworth a magnificent floral design emblematic of the friendship of Cubans for herself and her father, President Roosevelt.

Mr. and Mrs. Longworth boarded the steamer Mascotte at Port Tampa at 11:30. The steamer sailed at 2 a. m for Havana.

Havana, Feb. 21.—The city authorities are arranging an invitation gala grand opera performance at the National theater for Friday at which it is proposed that Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth shall occupy the president's box as Havana's guests of honor. Great interest is being taken in the president's annual ball, February 22, on account of the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Longworth are expected to be present. They will also be urged to attend the ball of the American club on Washington's birthday.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Chicago, Feb. 20.—Mild weather in the United States and an official report showing an increased wheat acreage in France caused a slump in the local wheat market here to-day. At the close wheat for May delivery was off ⅝@¾c. Corn was down ¼@⅜c. Oats showed a loss of ⅛@¼c. Closing quotations: Wheat, May, 82⅜@82½; corn, May, 43; oats, May, 29¾.

PITTSBURG MARKETS—FEB. 20.

Corn—New yellow shelled, 46½@47; new high mixed, 48@49; new yellow ear, 49½@50½.

Oats—No. 2 white, 35¼@35½; No. 3, 34½@34¾.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, $13.25@13.50; No. 2, $11.50@12; No 1 clover, $9.50@10; No 1 mixed, $10@10.50.

Eggs—Selected, 17@18.

Butter—rints, 31@31½; tubs, 30@30½; dairy, 21½@22½.

Cheese—New York full cream, new, 14½@15; Ohio full cream, 14½@15; Wisconsin Swiss, 15@15½; limberger, new, 13½@14.

Cattle—Prime to fancy, fat, smooth steers, $5.60@5 80; green, coarse and rough, fat steers, $3.65@4.25; fat, smooth, dry fed, light steers, $4.15@4.85; choice milch cows, $35@50; medium to good milch cows, $20@30; good, fat smooth handy butchers' bulls, $3.75@4.25; feeding steers, good style, weight and extra quality, $3.56@4; fed steers, common to good quality, $3@3.50; fair to choice stockers, $2 85@3.40.

Hogs—Good to prime heavy, $6 50; choice medium weights, $6.50@6.52½; best heavy yorkers, $6.50@6.52½; good light yorkers, $6.40; pigs, good to prime, $6.40.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, $5 60@6; good to choice mixed, $5@5.50; fair to good mixed, $4.25@5; culls and common, $3@4; spring lambs, $5@7.40.

Eyes Opened in Amazement

When they read the Oakland's extremely low prices on HIGH QUALITY stuff.

Granulated Sugar ..... 5c per Pound

4 cans fine Corn	25c	Baker's Chocolate, lb	32c
3 cans fine Peas	25c	Fancy Prunes	2 lbs 25c
3 cans fine Tomatoes	28c	Fancy Prunes	3 lbs. 25c
3 cans finest Pumpkin	25c	Bolted Corn Meal, sack	15c
3 cans Red Salmon, Canoe	28c	Granulated Corn Meal, sack	20c
2 cans Pie Peaches	25c	Pure N. Y. State Buckwheat	30c
7 cans Oil Sardines	25c	Pure Maple Syrup, quart	35c
8 bars Lenox Soap	25c	3 quarts Navy Beans	25c
16 bars Ark Soap	25c	6 lbs Dried Peas	25c
6 bars Ivory Soap	25c	Knox's Gelatine, 2 packages	25c
8 pounds Laundry Starch	25c	Jello, Jellycon, or Wetmore's Gelatine, 3 packages	25c
Country Cured Hams, finest, lb	14c		

Wood's Famous Boston Coffees, once tried, always used. Finest of the World's Product.

Highest Cash Prices Paid for Produce.

THE OAKLAND GROCERY, L. O. L. P.

78 South Erie St. Both Phones.

The W. & L. E.—and You

Railroad men, as you know must have absolutely dependable watches.

The Wheeling & Lake Erie knows that we know how to keep watches in perfect running condition—Hence, it employs us to inspect, regulate and look after the timepieces of its employees in this section.

Why not follow the W. & L E lead?

What we are doing for the road we can do for you exactly as well.

We can put your watch in first class, correct running order, whenever it needs overhauling or repairing—and our price for so doing is no more than less experienced workmen charge.

C. J. DUNCAN, Leading Jeweler

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ASK THAT LAWS BE ENFORCED.

Mass Meeting Sunday Adopted Three Resolutions.

ONE DIRECTED TO THE MAYOR.

One Resolution Refers to the Anti-Cigarette Bill in the Legislature and the Third to a Curfew Ordinance.

The charge was made at the mass meeting of citizens in the Amphion chorus hall, Sunday afternoon, that the Sunday closing law with reference to saloons was being violated in Massillon. Five hundred attended the meeting. Superintendent C. L. Cronebaugh was in the chair. The meeting was called for the purpose of hearing an address by the Rev. J. S. Reager, of Canton, who spoke of the dangers to young people in cities.

It was after the Rev. Mr. Reager's address that the laymen in the meeting took part and introduced three resolutions, each of which is aimed to be of assistance in the work planned by the persons at the head of the movement. The first resolution was with reference to the closing of saloons on Sunday and was as follows:

Resolved, That we rejoice in the stand taken by Governor Pattison with reference to the enforcement of our Sabbath laws; and that we respectfully and earnestly demand our mayor to keep the lid on tight in Massillon. We believe that the violation of Sabbath laws creates disrespect for all laws with young people.

W. R. Harrison offered a resolution asking Senator Pollock to give assistance. It was as follows:

Resolved, That we hereby petition Senator R. A. Pollock to use his influence and vote in support of the anti-cigarette bill, as passed by the House of Representatives of this present legislature.

Peter Long offered a curfew resolution as follows:

Resolved, That in view of the fact that many boys and girls are led astray by evil associations on the streets at night, we repsectfully ask our city council to pass a curfew ordinance forbidding children under 14 years of age to be on the streets after 8 o'clock p. m., unless they have a permit with them from their parents, except in caes of going directly from church or some public meeting permitted by their parents.

Each resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote. The resolution directed to Mayor Frantz and the curfew resolution were discussed at length. It was in the discussion of this that the statement was made that the saloons are now open on Sundays and that intoxicating liquor may be obtained on Sunday at saloons. The original resolution directed to Mayor Frantz simply "asked" that he enforce the Sunday closing laws, but this was amended in the meeting to read "demand."

The curfew resolution brought out a lively discussion. Superintendent Cronebaugh spoke along the lines of enforcement and said that he was in favor of the move but he had had experience in a town where there was a curfew ordinance and it became a dead letter after a few weeks of enforcement. He hoped the law would be enforced here, if the council passed such an ordinance. The point was emphasized that parents have a great share in the work of keeping children off the streets after dark.

The Rev. Mr. Reager urged young people to realize the importance of living righteous lives. He spoke of the training and general education afforded by the state but said that the good effect of this was often offset by influences that are regarded as of equal importance outside school hours. He spoke against the prevailing idea of women's clubs and narrated an incident in which poodle dogs had more attention than some children. He also related an incident connected with a prominent Columbus family in which a bright life had been wasted because of intoxicants which were ever ready on the family sideboard. Shows of a low character were also included in the list of evils. The Rev. Mr. Reager spoke for an hour and pointed out the many evils that are apt to draw young people away from home and the church.

The meeting was adjourned to meet in two weeks, at which time other speakers will be present. Several present stated at the close of the meeting that they had resolutions to be placed before the meeting. These will be offered at the next meeting. The movement is wholly in charge of the laymen of the churches. It was intimated Sunday afternoon that more important resolutions than those adopted at the first meeting will be presented in a few weeks.

It pays to try our want columns

THIEF ROBBED DUMMY.

Took an Overcoat and Received a Workhouse Sentence.

Alliance, O., Feb. 19.—A stranger of the hobo stripe arrived in Alliance clad in seedy clothes. An overcoat on a dummy in front of the cothing store of A. Eisenberg, in Main street, looked good to the man and he changed places with the dummy, thinking the overcoat became him best. As a result of the change the man was locked up on a charge of larceny. On Saturday morning he was arraigned in court and pleaded guilty to the charge of larceny and was fined $10 and costs. Having no money he was ordered committed to the workhouse. He gave his name as James Stewart, of Steubenville.

STATE BANK CASE NOW IN COURT.

Defense Claims Prosecutor Coerced Members of Jury.

JUDGE HOLE ON THE BENCH.

Ohio Hardware Association Will Meet in the Auditorium Next Week--Canton's Mayor Sends a Massillon Man to the Workhouse for Drunkenness.

Canton, Feb. 19.—When Judge W. W. Hole, of Salem, opened court here today, it was for the purpose of hearing the cases against W. L. Davis, Corwin D. Bachtel and Howard Van Horn, officers of the defunct State bank, and Harvey H. Miller, Charles Lawrence and W. H. Walters, connected with the Miller Company, all of whom are either charged with wrecking or conspiring to wreck the institution. The attorneys for the defendants had submitted a plea of abatement and in arguing against this Prosecutor Upham claims that a grand jury had no right to divulge anything that transpired before the grand jury and that the proceedings of a grand jury should be kept secret forever by the juror. The defense charges Upham with coercing some of the members of the jury. It is thought that the question of the motion will be settled during the afternoon.

The committee in charge has completed the programme for the twelfth annual state convention of the Ohio Hardware Association, to be held in the Auditorium in Canton, February 27-28, March 1. Local committeemen expect an attendance of about one thousand people, delegates and friends, from out of town. The work of arranging exhibits in booths in the Auditorium will be begun a week from Monday. The state officers are John F. Baker, Dayton, president; C. S. Johnston, Barberton, vice president; A. L. Shearer, Dayton, financial secretary; L. F. Stahler, Waverly, treasurer; Frank A. Bare, Mansfield, secretary.

A telegram was received in Canton from Youngstown Monday morning announcing the death of Mrs. Gail Crowley, wife of James Crowley, of this city. The deceased was known in Canton before her marriage to Mr. Crowley as "Babe" Mack. She left Canton only a few weeks ago and it is understood that she entered a hospital at Youngstown shortly after leaving this city.

John Howell, of Massillon, who has been working at Alliance as a baker, fell into the hands of the police Sunday in an intoxicated condition. When taken before the mayor he proved to be the same man who was given an opportunity to leave the city a few weeks ago. He wanted to go again, but his honor said that one of his promises was sufficient. He was given ten days to the workhouse.

Ira C. Hay and Nettie Leighley, of Navarre, have been granted a permit to wed.

STANTZ WILL RECOVER.

Has Effected a Reconciliation With His Wife.

Canton, Feb. 19—About 1 o'clock Monday morning Chief McCloud received a telegram from Pomona, Cal., reading as follows.

"Homer Stantz and wife are here Are they wanted for the robbery of William Scott" F. O. Slanker, Constable"

Chief McCloud answered the telegram during the day by saying that Stantz, who it is understood has almost recovered from the shot inflicted by his wife, and the woman are not wanted for the robbery of Scott, but that the charge to be preferred against them by Scott was one of blackmail. The whereabouts of Scott is not definitely known, but it is supposed he is now living at his former home in Tuscarawas county.

Another dispatch received from Pomona states that Stantz and his wife have affected a reconciliation.

DOLAN ATTACKS JOHN MITCHELL

Holds President Responsible for Present Troubles.

MISTAKES AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Dolan Claims Mitchell Started Wrong in the National Convention and Did Not Have the Common Sense and Courage to Retreat.

Pittsburg, Feb. 19.—A most bitter and scathing arraignment of John Mitchell, national president of the United Mine Workers, is made in a statement given to the public by Patrick Dolan, of the local district.

Dolan charges Mitchell with trying to shirk the responsibility for the position in which the mine workers are at present. Dolan also accuses Mitchell of "playing to the galleries" by threatening the operators with a national strike, but says the operators "called the bluff." Mitchell is further charged with sending organizers into the local field to defeat Dolan, who says that money belonging to the organization was used. The statement says:

"President Mitchell is trying to shirk the responsibility for the mess he has got the miners of this country into by saying that I am evidently trying to divide the miners' forces. I am not. I am trying to save the miners from the dangers which threaten them, because of Mitchell's lack of courage. Mitchell, and Mitchell alone, is responsible for the serious situation which confronts the miners. He got started wrong in the joint convention and did not have the courage and common sense to make a temporary retreat when he saw he was worsted and should take up the fight along other lines.

"He led the argument for the miners by demanding an advance in wages on the claim that prices of coal were higher at that time than they were two years ago. The operators immediately took him at his word and offered to bring in the books of all the companies in the country, large and small, and have them examined, if the miners would agree to take a reduction if the prices were shown to be lower; the operators to pay an advance if the prices were shown to be higher.

"F. P. Robbins asked Mitchell to accept that offer. Mitchell never let on he heard the question. Robbins repeated the question a half dozen times and Mitchell sat staring into space. Robbins appealed to the chair and the chair ruled that Mitchell ought to answer the question. Mitchell then arose and said, 'I decline to answer.' From that time on our cake was dough. Mitchell may say I am not smart enough to write an intelligent statement, but a man does not have to have a college education to know when he is whipped, and the operators had us whipped from that moment.

"When Mitchell saw what a mess he was in, he tried to scare the operators from following up their advantage by making radical statements and playing to the galleries. He thought he would scare the operators by the threat of a national strike, but the operators called our bluff. After this blunder of Mitchell's we were in nice shape to ask the public to allow us to shut off their coal, shut down the railroads and stop the mills and factories and then have the newspapers make public sentiment for us by telling everybody how just our cause is.

"From the time Mitchell made that first blunder he went from bad to worse until the Ryan resolution made our situation hopeless and we came on without an agreement. Mitchell has always lacked courage. He is more careful of his own reputation as a successful leader than he is of the interests of his people. Never in his career has he fought against the popular tide, no matter whether it was right or wrong. Two years ago, when the operators whipped him into line for a reduction, he disappeared from the convention with an attack of what he called 'nervous prostration,' and after he got out of the Turkish bath he made all the miners' leaders fight to have the delegates accept the reduction before he would do so.

"Mitchell says that I have always been unfriendly to his administration. I have not, although he has always fought me. I had the 'gall' to be a candidate for national vice president against him in 1898 and he never forgave me. I have letters in my desk to prove that he sent organizers into this field and issued orders to spare no expense to have me defeated for district president in my own field. And it was the union's money and not his own that he was willing to be so lavish with to vent a personal spite.

"It has been evident for years past to everybody connected with the labor movement that Mitchell is suffering from a common, ordinary dose of 'big head.' He is working all the time toward one-man power and the truth of the matter is that he is not in touch with his own people or with the mining situation. Circumstances have made him. The tide has always been in his favor until lately and now he does not measure up to his job. It takes something besides a Prince Albert coat and a carnation in the buttonhole to make a real labor leader. It takes common sense and courage and the man who lacks either ought to hire somebody to tell him of his shortcomings and retire from his job."

MINERS UNDER ARREST.

Charged With Assassination of Governor of Idaho.

Denver, February 19—Charles H. Moyer, president, and William D. Haywood, secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, and G. A. Pettibone, member of the executive committee, were arrested last night on the charge of complicity in the assassination of Governor Frank Steuenberg, of Idaho. Steuenberg, some weeks ago, was killed by a bomb exploded by means of a wire attached to his gate, as he was returning home.

The prisoners were kept in the Denver county jail until 5 o'clock this morning. Then three Idaho officials, accompanied by Adjutant General Buckeley Wells, of the Colorado National Guard, and two other militiamen, took the prisoners to a special train and left for Idaho.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM HARDGROVE.

William Hardgrove, aged 79 years, whose death occurred at Newman Sunday morning, was born on the farm where he died. He was the survivor of a family of ten who were reared on a tract of land purchased by his father, Richard Hardgrove, from the government in 1811. Mr. Hardgrove was a man of sterling character, active and useful in the management of local and county affairs. Two years ago he suffered a stroke of paralysis from which he never recovered. He served as justice of the peace in Lawrence township for many years and for six years was the Republican member of the board of directors of the Stark county infirmary. Besides his wife the deceased is survived by two sons, Warren, of Canal Fulton, and William, and eight daughters, the Misses Annie, Ruth, Belle, Minnie, Nettie and Lula, who live at the homestead; Mrs. Nora Walters, of Wayne county, and Mrs. Jennie Phillips, of Canton. The funeral will be held on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock from the late residence, the Rev. Mr. McCoy, of the Canal Fulton Methodist church, officiating. The interment will be in the Canal Fulton cemetery.

WILLIAM HILL.

William Hill, aged 40 years, an inmate of the state hospital, died on Sunday evening at 4:30 o'clock. Death was due to paresis and exhaustion. The body was taken to Harrisville, Harrison county, on Monday, for interment.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

SPECIAL LOW RATES

To all points in Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and British Columbia, February 15th to April 7th, 1906. Round Trip Homeseekers' Tickets on special days. Write at once for information and maps to IRA F. SCHWEGEL, Traveling Agent, Wisconsin Central R'y, 407 Traction Bldg, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Wonderful Fiddles.

One of the greatest fiddles that ever were known was to be seen at the French court at the time of Charles IX. This was a viol so large that several boys could be placed inside of it. These boys used to sit inside this queer instrument and sing the airs that the man who handled the bow was playing on the viol outside. The effect is said to have been very beautiful, though it would seem as if the presence of the lads in its interior would seriously interfere with the tone of the "great fiddle," as it was called. Many years after another huge instrument of this kind was used at concerts in Boston. It was so large that to play it the fiddler had to stand on a table to use his bow at the proper point on the strings. This instrument was called "the grandfather of fiddles."

Think the Earth Is Hollow.

According to a queer belief in existence among the Icelanders, all waters which flow toward the north are drawn thitherward by a suction created by the oceans tumbling downward through the hollow which, they firmly believe, penetrates our globe from pole to pole. Their authority for this curious belief is the "Utama Saga," a semisacred work, written early in the fourteenth century.

Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney and Bladder Trouble.

Kidney trouble preys upo the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased.

Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh, or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of **Swamp-Root** is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also a pamphlet telling all about Swamp-Root, including many of the thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

Home of Swamp-Root.

Public Sale.

The undersigned will offer at public sale, on his farm, situated on what is known as the Jacob Kurtz farm, five miles west of Massillon, on the road leading from Massillon to Orrville, one mile and a half south-east of North Lawrence, on Tuesday, February 27: 8 head horses, 15 head cattle, 5 shoats, hay loader, hay ladders, Deering mower, plows, bobsled, wagons, cart, grocery wagon, 1 set double harness, collars, bridles; hay by the ton, corn and oats by the bushel, corn fodder by the bundle. Other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, sun time. A credit of one year for all sums over $5 00, all sums under $5.00, cash.

WALLIS BOOKS.
J. A. BRENNER, Auctioneer.

Liver and Stomach Troubles can be cured by using Slusser's Vegetable Liver Pills. There is nothing better or more effective known to man. They will and do please

The Slusser Pharmacy,
Louisville, O.

For sale by all druggists.

Public Sale of Horses

We will offer at public auction on Lester farm, one mile south of Warwick, near junction of the C. A. & C. and B. & O. railroads, on Friday, February 23: one car load South Dakota horses consisting of five brood mares, four match teams, one team of drivers. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock. Six month's credit will be given.

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We have another assortment of those good Rubber Gloves at ***49c*** per pair. Every pair guaranteed.

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Now our new plant is all completed and everything is in operation and now ready to supply you with the best strain of Barred Rocks and Buff Orpingtons in the land, and the S. C. Brown Leghorns. Our stock is all standard bred. Our breeding pens score from 89 to 92½ points. We also have a fine lot of Cockerels and Pullets on hand for sale. We guarantee every order to give satisfaction.

Eggs for hatching at $2 00 a setting

Everybody is cordially invited to call and see us. Address,

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This is the largest Poultry Farm in the county, heated with hot water, lighted by electricity. Capacity, 2,000 young chickens

MOTT'S **PENNYROYAL PILLS** They overcome Weakness, irregularity and omissions, increase vigor and banish "pains of menstruation." They are **"LIFE SAVERS"** to girls at womanhood, aiding development of organs and body. No known remedy for women equals them. Cannot do harm—life becomes a pleasure. **$1.00 PER BOX BY MAIL. Sold by druggists.** DR. MOTT'S CHEMICAL CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

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We will grind your chop and meal right.

WEST SIDE MILLS.

Most Modern Mill in the State.

TWAIN ON VERACITY

Claims to Know More About I Than J. D. Rockefeller, Jr.

SAYS HE NEVER LIED IN HIS LIFE

Humorist Then Tells Real Story of the Cherry Tree and Hatchet—Expresses Surprise That a Boy Had Such a Good Chance to Lie and Didn't—How He Found Fitting Climax to One of His Famous Tales.

Mark Twain was at the second annual dinner and entertainment given by the Dickens Fellowship the other night at the New York Press club in memory of Charles Dickens, says the New York Herald.

George Cary Eggleston, honorary president of the fellowship, was toastmaster and introduced Mr. Clemens, who recited his troubles with the people who were forever trying to tell him he was the greatest man on earth, or that he needed lessons in the line of upbuilding his character in the matter of veracity. These suggestions hurt him much, he said, as he was born sensitive and he was twice as sensitive now as then. He declared he had never told a lie in his life.

"John D. Rockefeller, Jr., told his Sunday school class a few weeks ago," continued Mark Twain, "all about veracity, and why it was better that everybody should always keep a plentiful supply on hand, and I want to say to you that among the hundreds of letters I receive each week many of them have suggested that I ought to attend Mr. Rockefeller's class. I know Mr. Rockefeller very well. He is a fine fellow and competent in many ways, but as to his knowledge of veracity—well, he is only thirty-five years old, and I am seventy. I have been familiar with veracity twice as long as he has."

Mr. Clemens told how the world at large had entirely lost the point of the story little George Washington told his father about the cherry tree episode. "The point is not necessarily in the truthfulness of the small boy in admitting using the hatchet, but in the remarkable sagacity of a seven-year-old boy under trying circumstances," said he. "The evidence was against the boy. The boy didn't need to tell his father that he couldn't tell a lie, because he could have done so had he felt like it, and he wouldn't have had to attend a Rockefeller class to teach him how. The real pith of the story was the astonishment of George's father to find that he had a son who had a chance to tell a lie and didn't do it."

In talking of his lecture on Artemus Ward Mark Twain told of his trouble in finding a fitting climax to his famous story of Ward's encounter with a "railroad bore"—a species that he particularly detested—who took the seat beside him in a car on a journey to Washington shortly after the close of the war, says W. H. Merrill in Harper's Weekly. Artemus was engaged in reading and in no mood for conversation. But the bore was not to be balked. "Say," he observed to his victim, "d'ye think Grant'll get the nomination for president?" Artemus looked up from his book, according to Twain, gazed curiously at the stranger and said: "Grant? Grant? Who is Grant?" Paralyzed for a moment, the inquisitor exclaimed, "Ye don't mean to say ye never heard of General U. S. Grant?"

"Never heard of him," solemnly answered Artemus. This confession dazed his seatmate for a few minutes, but he returned to the charge with the insinuating suggestion, "They say old Greeley is agin him." Again the serious eyes were lifted from the book. "Greeley," he asked—"old Greeley? I never heard of him either. It appears to me, sir, that you know more strangers than any man I ever met!" This was indeed a "sockdolager." It took the interlocutor fully ten minutes to recover from his surprise. Meanwhile Artemus was deep in his book. Finally the talkative one could endure it no longer, and he broke out with, "Say, you darned fool, did you ever hear of Adam?"

"Adam? Adam?" replied Artemus meditatively. "Wh-wh-at was his first name?" This closed the conversation.

"I couldn't seem to get a good enough climax," said Mark, who confessed to inventing the story, "until I thought of my old friend Adam."

Good Work of the Automobile.

The automobile has done one good thing—it has made it impossible for a stupid man to live in America, says the Schoolmaster. You must be alert nowadays if you want to live.

Hats Off to the Airship.

The automobile is no longer a wonder; it's a children's toy, says the Schoolmaster. The airship—that's the thing!

A Peep Into the Future.

I stood on the bridge at midday—
The weather was hot, in July—
And, gazing aloft toward the zenith,
Beheld a balloon in the sky.

Far up in the azure it floated,
The tiniest speck in the air,
And watching it floating I wondered
Its object in being up there.

Betimes it came down, and I sought it
And asked of the acronaut why
He had sailed through the azure so slowly,
As though he were searching the sky.

He seemed to be lost in conjecture—
So much so I had to speak twice.
"Excuse me," he said, "I was up there
To look for the price of ice."

"And what are the figures?" I queried,
Because I was needing cold stuff.
"I didn't find any," he answered.
"I couldn't go high enough."
—W. J. Lampton in New York World.

WANT CHINESE REPUBLIC.

Younger Men Says Missionary, Work For War to Bring Change.

Rev. S. H. Little of the Episcopal mission of Hankow, China, who recently returned to the United States on the steamer Mongolia, said, according to a San Francisco special to the Chicago Record-Herald:

"The revolutionary party, agitated by young men who have been at the universities of Japan, want a republic. They are determined to drive China into a conflict with the powers or secure the overthrow of the present dynasty. They are radical in the extreme and want to accomplish in China in a few years all that Japan has accomplished in the last fifty years.

"Their motto is 'China for the Chinese.' They welcome foreign teachings, but oppose the exploitation of their country for the benefit of foreigners, including the Japanese. These agitators are well organized and are determined to accomplish their purpose. They are engineering the boycott.

"The Japanese are as much alarmed over the situation as are the Americans. During the recent outbreaks Japanese left the country in hordes, fearing for their lives. The uprising was narrowly prevented from becoming general. The next time it may be so. In any event the whole country is ripe for a change. Japan's success has set them thinking."

RICHEST OF WAITERS.

Charles Miller of New York to Retire on $100,000 Saved From Tips.

Patrons of the Astor House restaurant and lunch counters in New York were recently stunned by a rumor that Charles Miller, reputed to be the richest waiter in the United States, had announced his intention of retiring to the uninterrupted enjoyment of his ample estate on the Park slope, Brooklyn, says the New York World.

Miller denied any intention of quitting, but his friends said he had told them that as soon as he had reached his thirtieth anniversary in the restaurant, next September, he would quit.

Miller is the best known waiter in lower New York. He is credited with a remarkable memory for faces. If a man once gives him an order for a sandwich he remembers ever after that man's exact preferences. He can hand out sandwiches to suit everybody.

Although worth $100,000, Miller works very contentedly for $30 a month plus tips. He has been putting in ten hours a day ever since 1876. With his tips he has bought Brooklyn flats and is sending a nephew to college.

There are two other rich waiters in the Astor House rotunda—Henry Briggs at the oyster counter and Mowen at the roast beef counter. Briggs is said to be worth $60,000. Each averages $5 a day in tips.

NOVELTY IN CARNATIONS.

Carthage (Mo.) Florist Creates Unusual Flower of Pink Variety.

Perry Finn, a Carthage (Mo.) florist, has originated a new carnation that promises to become more popular than the Lawson variety, says the St. Louis Republic. Mr. Finn discovered this new flower by accident.

The flower is three and one-fourth inches in diameter, and it is thought that it can be made to expand four inches by cultivation. It is perfect and is variegated in color, being a faint pink, striped with a dark pink. This is a sprout from the Enchantress, a pale pink, varying very little from Finn's creation.

Mr. Finn, in experimenting, planted the sprout one year ago last month. When this particular slip came into bloom this winter its flowers at once attracted attention, and Mr. Finn found that he had made an important creation.

The plant on which the flowers grow is similar to the carnation plant, and each plant nourishes one-half dozen flowers. The other varieties of carnations have been sold by their originators at from $20,000 to $40,000, and the Carthage florist thinks this is by far the most attractive plant of its species.

The new carnation will be known as the "Carthage carnation."

UNCLE JOE'S GALLUSES.

Why Speaker Cannon Decided to Preserve Them For Posterity.

The home knit galluses recently given to Speaker Cannon by W. W. Russell of South Carolina, through Representative Aiken, are to be handed down to posterity unworn by the distinguished statesman for whom they were made, says the Washington correspondent of the Kansas City Times. The speaker prizes them too highly to wear them. He has written a letter to Mr. Russell acknowledging the gift, in which he says:

"In material and in name I recognize them from my familiarity with them in the early days when homespun galluses were the order, made and knit by our mothers and in almost universal use.

"I shall put the galluses in my cabinet rather than wear them, because I desire to preserve them for my grandchildren, that they may see what we wore in my early days."

Canada to Our Defense.

We shall never trample on the United States. We shall respect their rights and protect them from foes abroad, says the Toronto News. If the republic needs help a letter to the government of Canada will bring it, and neither Emperor William nor President Castro shall be permitted to bully our neighbors or invade their interests. All these services will be performed free of charge, because we recognize that a happy and prosperous nation beside us is a necessity and that in order to secure this no oppression will be practiced with our consent.

ORIGINALITY IN HATS.

The Charm of Lace, Old or New—A New Plumage Fad.

Charming lingerie hats owe their beauty partially to the exquisite bits of old lace displayed on either the brims or crowns. The hat illustrated has a crown of white tulle plaitings edged with real valenciennes, and a ruffle of old valenciennes lace, in the deep cream that age alone can give, falls over a brim of malines folds. A mauve feather forms part of the trimming, and pansies are massed on the back bandeau.

A hat in which a modern lace is used is made of two ruffles, up and down, and of princess lace, with a black velvet ribbon tied in a smart little bow at the left of the crown, keeping the lace ruffles upright. The top of the crown is formed by a medallion of duchess lace mounted over gold cloth shot with pink, and under the ruffles across the back bandeau are poppies in the same pinkish gold. Between the lace ruffles are single plaitings of white tulle, which gives a greater transparency to the lace, and at side and back is a third lace brim ruffle.

Vogue, from which the foregoing is reproduced, says also in its Paris correspondence:

There is a perfect craze for materials in their natural conditions, for the unpolished and the uncurled and the unstiffened, in jewels, in feathers, in quills and in silks. Stones are not the only things that are irregular in shape, and there is an apparent absence of balance in the arrangement of trimming, apparent only, for the true feeling of design really prevails in the best feminine costume. One slanting line is offset by another, and a lopsidedness in one portion of the toilet is made decoratively correct by a proper mass or tone in another part of the ensemble.

In the midst of the ultra refinements of highly searched effects some bit of

LINGERIE HAT.

decoration snatched from the very bosom of Nature startles with its naivete. Take, for example, these enormously long ostrich plumes that are being worn just as they are plucked from the bird, their long, stringy fronds of purest, most dazzling white at the stem, but deepening to a soft canary yellow at the tip. One of these feathers is about all a hat can stand, and it is placed in a huge arch from the front to the back of the hat, the stem fastened with a rose over the face, swooping above the crown, its tip caught lightly to the edge of the upslanting back brim, the straggly strands dripping like fringes all over the hat and down upon the hair at the back.

Coqs' tails, quills and long tail feathers of all kinds are to all appearances snatched from the bird with haste that brooks no delay, being ragged, irregular and carelessly bunched.

A charming affair seen already in a smart shop is a small cap, almost like a Henry II., having a narrow brim of quilled velvet that encircles the head. Its crown of velvet or lace is plaited into this, so that it forms an upstanding mobcap of small dimensions, and to one side there is posed a clump of small tips.

Early Colonial Tables.

The earliest colonial tables were made with a leg at each corner and braces near the floor. Then a drawer was added. When drop leaves were invented an extra leg was arranged to pull out to sustain them. All of these styles are still in demand, but are so scarce that only the copies may be secured for the modern home.

A Manicuring Hint.

If you are troubled about the skin adhering to the nails or if the nails are brittle make a practice of rubbing vaseline, cold cream or cocoa butter into them all about the roots. Do this every night, and in a few weeks you will see a great improvement.

Household Brevities.

Grape fruit is quite often served before the soup at a formal luncheon.

Pie and cake tins when greased and then dusted with flour give a better crust, which does not stick to the pan, says a cook.

To prevent clinkers forming in the stove or furnace throw a few oyster shells into the fire.

A tiny lump of butter dropped into the stewpan will prevent almost any liquid from boiling over.

Spinach contains more iron than almost any other vegetable or fruit and offers it in a most agreeable form. Eaten frequently, spinach is sure to tone up the system.

Nothing brings more dirt into a house than ripping old clothes and making new ones, and the careful housewife will plan for the spring sewing to be finished before house cleaning begins.

Raisins may be easily seeded if boiling water be poured over them for a few minutes before using. Then cut them open and press out the seeds between the finger and thumb.

AN ODD SEA FOOD.

Virtues of the Gigantic Marine Snail Known as the Abalone.

Though the flesh of the abalone is a nutritious and wholesome article of food, highly esteemed by the Chinese and Japanese, few people in the United States know anything about the abalone except that it has a large shell with a bright, pearly interior. The abalone is a gigantic sea snail, whose natural home is the deep water off a rocky coast. The whole coast of central and lower California, from Cape Mendocino to Cape St. Lucas, abounds in abalones, the supply being absolutely unlimited. As fast as an area of fishing ground is depleted it is repeopled by full grown abalones coming in from the ocean. Three months after a piece of ground has been thoroughly cleared by the abalone fishers the supply is as abundant as ever. The contents of the large abalone shell weigh as much as two pounds.

Long ago the Chinese and Japanese discovered the value of the meat as a wholesome and digestible food. The supply of abalones in Chinese waters is, however, small, and the fishing grounds off the coast of Japan were so heavily drawn upon that they became exhausted. The people are forbidden by an imperial edict from taking them. The Japanese and Chinese in California dive for the abalones, which crawl about the rocks at the bottom of the sea in deep water outside the surf. The divers bring them ashore and spread them out in a sunny place to dry. This process reduces the abalone to about one-third of its original bulk, leaving a tough, horny product. The dried abalones are sent to the orient, where they are soaked and stewed or ground into powder and used for making soup.

In the pure, deep water of the ocean the abalone lives, and as it is a clean feeder its flesh is always sound and wholesome, being superior in this respect to that of oysters and clams, which live near shore and are often contaminated by sewage and other impurities. The viscera of an abalone, unlike those of the clam or oyster, which must be swallowed whole, are quite separate from the muscular or edible part and can be detached by a single stroke of a knife.—Chicago News.

A BUNCH OF FLOWERS.

In Palestine and Persia the "sorrowful mycanthus" droops in the day, being apparently about to die, but revives as evening comes on.

Tulips are so sensitive to the light that during a cloudy day they will often close their petals and remain shut up until a return of sunlight.

Lilies of the valley in France are called "virgin's tears" and are said to have sprung up on the road between Calvary and Jerusalem during the night following the crucifixion.

The night blooming sereus blossoms about an hour before midnight, but by the approach of daylight the flower is a complete wreck, having lost all its beauty and fragrance.

The four podded lotus in an exposed situation makes a cover for its flower by drawing one or more of the leaves over the blossom and keeping them there during the heat of the day.

Wagner and Schumann.

Wagner, writing in 1846, said of Schumann: "He is a highly gifted musician, but an impossible man. When I came from Paris I went to see him. I told him of my Parisian experiences, spoke of the state of music in France, then of that in Germany, spoke of literature and politics, but he remained as good as dumb for nearly an hour. One cannot go on talking quite alone. An impossible man!" Schumann gave an account of this interview, which practically agrees with that of Wagner. "I have seldom met Wagner," he said, "but he is a man of education and spirit. He talks, however, unceasingly, and that one cannot endure for long together."

The Term "Prime Minister."

"Prime minister" is one of the many terms in English which seem to have been slang at one time. It was first applied to Sir Robert Walpole, but in a reproachful sense. Feb. 11, 1742, after twenty years' tenure of office, Sir Robert resigned all his employments. "Having invested me," he remarked, "with a kind of mock dignity and styled me prime minister, they impute to me an unpardonable abuse of that chimerical authority which they created and conferred." Such a personage as the prime minister or the premier is not even mentioned in the official table of precedence and is unknown to the written constitution of Great Britain.

The Live Sponge.

When the sponge is in the sea alive the inside of the pores is covered with a soft substance like the white of an egg. This appears to be the flesh of the animal, and currents of water may be seen running into the sponge through the small pores and out of it through the large ones, and it is supposed that while the water is passing through the sponge the nourishment for the support of the animal is extracted from it.

Both.

"Do you ever swear when your collar buttons roll under the bureau?"

"I keep a man to attend to such things," answered young Mr. Nuritch haughtily.

"The buttons or the swearing?"—Pittsburg Post.

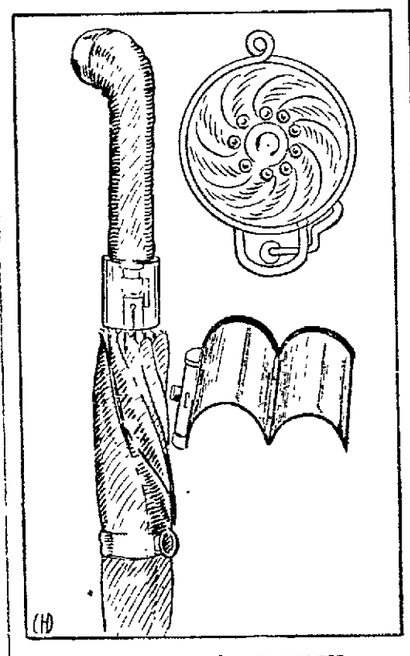
Good News.

Cashier—Have you heard, sir, that John Jones is a bankrupt? Banker—Well, that's good news. We'll now get a little of what he owes us, whereas, if he had remained in business, we'd never have got a cent.—Fliegende Blatter.

UMBRELLA LOCK.

A Simple Device For Foiling the Hatrack Thief.

A New York man, realizing the annoyance and inconvenience experienced by the owner following the theft of an umbrella, has designed a simple device intended to prevent the taking of umbrellas, accidentally or otherwise, from umbrella stands, hatracks and similar places. As umbrellas are usually taken from umbrella stands when it is raining, and as they are usually taken not for their intrinsic value, but simply on account of the immediate protection which they offer from the rain, it is



UMBRELLA CAN'T BE OPENED.

likely that when it is discovered that an umbrella cannot be raised and will be of no use the person taking the same will return it to the stand.

On this supposition the umbrella lock shown here would be of great value, as it can be attached to any umbrella. It is made in the shape of a sleeve divided into two sections, connected by a hinge. Opposite this hinge is a lock, which co-operates with a catch in such a manner as to enable the sections to be locked together. For this purpose the lock has an opening through its casing, which enables the catch to press in. At the extremity of one of the sections is a flange, which projects inwardly.

In applying the lock to the umbrella the sleeve is snapped over the end of the cover, the flange lying between the handle and the ends of the ribs, which will evidently effectually prevent the removal of the lock. When it is not desired to lock the umbrella the device can be applied in an inverted position on the handle. In connection with the lock is a keyhole, which enables the lock to be opened only by means of a key, which will, of course, be carried by the owner of the umbrella.—New Orleans Times.

BUTTERFLY FARMS.

An Odd Industry Which Proves Profitable In Minnesota.

Most people when they look at a magnificent cabinet of butterflies, gleaming and glowing with a hundred iridescent hues, think that each butterfly was caught by hand—caught, after a chase of a mile or two, under a net or a hat.

As a matter of fact, butterflies are raised on little farms, like chickens. There is such a steady butterfly demand that it pays men to raise them. These men, experts in the employ of museums, as a rule, know larvae as a chicken farmer knows eggs, and they have no difficulty in selling at a good profit all the butterflies they grow.

The stock room of a butterfly farmer is a rare and beautiful sight. It is a room of glass, filled with sunshine, and in the brilliant light hundreds of the loveliest butterflies flutter and float. In the profound silence their colors seem to sing, so bright are they, so splendid.—Minneapolis Journal.

Telegraphing Photographs.

At a recent lecture in Munich Professor Korn stated that the problem of telegraphing photographs had been solved in principle. The experiments which the professor has already carried out prove that it is possible to transmit a photograph or sketch six or seven inches square in a period varying from ten to twenty minutes. These experiments were carried out on the telegraph line from Munich to Nuremberg, a distance of about 100 miles, but Professor Korn declares that the same results would be obtained if the photographs were transmitted by a telegraph line or submarine cable 5,000 miles in length.—New York Post.

A Real Devil Wagon.

A new weapon which is about to be added to the equipment of the French army consists of a thirty horsepower automobile completely incased in armor and mounting a machine gun in a revolving turret. A dispatch from Paris says it goes "galloping across broken country, leaping ditches like a hunting horse, firing its hidden battery at the rate of 600 rounds in sixty seconds, mowing down a battalion of infantry in two minutes and wiping out a squadron of dragoons at a hundred yard range." What an improvement upon the one-man-at-a-time city machine!—Harper's Weekly.

Queer New Disease.

"Soul blindness" is the name given by a German physician, Dr. Schuster, to the attention of a patient who at the age of sixty has suddenly lost all power to read printed or written words. He can write correctly, but cannot an instant later read what he has written. Figures and numbers, however, present no difficulty to him.

FOR THE CHILDREN

Easy Tricks.

Take a coin in each hand, then hold both arms out straight to left and right. Now say that you will get both coins into one hand without changing the position of your arms in the least. After everybody is wildly curious to know how you are going to do it walk to a mantelpiece, lay the coin from one outstretched hand on it and turn around and take it up in the other.

Then tell another person that you have hypnotized him so that he is unable to take off his coat alone. He will take it off immediately, of course, to prove that you are wrong, but the moment he starts you take off your coat also, and thus you prove to him that he couldn't take off his coat alone.

Then you announce that you will show the guests something that no human being ever saw before and that no human being will ever see again. You crack a nut, show the kernel and say, "No human being ever saw that before." Then you pop it into your mouth and say, "And no human being will ever see it again."

History of Our Cent.

The cent was first proposed by our own Robert Morris, the great financier of the Revolution, and was named by Jefferson two years after. It began to make its appearance from the mint in 1792. It bore the head of Washington on one side and thirteen links on the other. The French revolution soon created a rage for French ideas in America, which put on the cent, instead of the head of the Goddess of Liberty, a French liberty, with neck thrust forward and flowing locks. The chain on the reverse side was displaced by the olive wreath of peace, but the French liberty was short lived, and so was the portrait on our cent. The next head or figure that succeeded this—the staid, classic dame with a fillet around her hair—came into fashion about thirty or forty years ago, and her finely chiseled Grecian features have been but slightly altered by the lapse of time.

Muslin Will Not Burn.

Who ever heard of muslin not burning when it is brought into contact with fire? Every one knows that muslin is the very easiest cloth to burn, and yet under certain circumstances you can put a piece of muslin right on top of a bed of live coals without its being even scorched. It is an interesting phenomenon, and we advise you all to try it.

Just take a piece of metal which has been highly polished—copper, for instance—and bind the piece of muslin around it as tightly as possible. You can now place it on coals at white heat and blow them to keep them aglow. Still the muslin will not burn. The reason for this seemingly remarkable fact is that copper is a good conductor of heat, and all the heat from the coals passes directly into the copper, leaving the muslin uninjured.

A Problem.

A man bought sixty chickens at the rate of five for $2, making them cost $24. A week later he wished to sell them and divided them in two equal lots. The first he sold at the rate of three for $1, which equaled $10, and the other half he sold at the rate of two for $1, which amounted to $15. By this transaction he sold them five for $2 and yet made $1 on the whole.

Solution: He bought sixty chickens at the rate of five for $2, making $24; sold half at the rate of two for $1, making $15, and the other half three for $1, making $10, thus selling five for $2, and making $1 profit.

Baste the Bear.

To play the game of baste the bear one of the players is chosen bear. He sits on a stool, with a rope about four yards long tied around his waist, the other end being held by the bear's master. The other players run around him, flicking at the bear with their handkerchiefs, the master trying to catch them without letting go the end of the rope or pulling the bear over. Should he do so he must give his place to the player he last touched. Each player captured takes the bear's place.

A Story About the Rainbow.

The Indians have a lovely thought about the rainbow. They love flowers even as we do. The roses, lilies, pansies and goldenrod they hate to see leave. When they see a rainbow they fancy that in the lovely colors spanning the sky all the wild flowers, lilies, violets, etc., and the moss of the woods are still living and blossoming anew in the heavens.

What Noah Was Doing.

"What was Noah supposed to be doing," asked Dot's Sunday school teacher, "when the animals went into the ark?"

After several answers Dot's hand went up.

"Well," asked the teacher, "what do you say?"

"Taking tickets, ma'am," answered Dot.

Looking Ahead.

When I grow up I don't know just
Exactly what I'll be.
Sometimes I think I'll go to war,
Sometimes I think of sea;
Most times I think I'll pick out war;
There's so much glory there.
But then I think of getting shot,
And then I don't quite dare.
There's Bill; he says he'll go all right
And that he'll be so quick
That long before they get an aim
He'll make the foemen sick.
I s'pose that is the bestest way,
And yet the other day
Bill stumbled on a hornets' nest
And didn't get away,
Not till the hornets all came out
And stuck him full of stings,
And, if he couldn't dodge the bugs,
How could he guns and things?
So after all it might be best
To go away from shore
And be a noble pirate or
Perhaps a commodore.

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Daily Founded in 1887.
Semi-Weekly Founded in 1896.

Telephone Calls:
Editorial Rooms Both Phones No 60
BUSINESS OFFICE:
Bell 146 Massillon 85

Entered at Massillon postoffice as second-class matter.

MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1906

Without anticipating a recurrence of the dire event, it might be suggested that, should another of our thirsty citizens fall off the water wagon on Sunday, punishment should also be extended to the accommodating dispenser of trouble.

The first mayor of greater Pittsburg will be a Democrat, George W. Guthrie, elected after one of the bitterest campaigns in the city's history. It was to have been expected that after an experience of peculiarly disastrous consequences Pittsburg would have elected its Republican nominee, especially as a new era is opening for the community and peculiar responsibilities will rest upon the chief municipal executive. Pittsburg is a Republican city and every time it has departed from the principles of Republicanism it has suffered under a trying period of misrule. All of Pittsburg's well wishers will hope that the present experiment will prove an exception to the rule.

A writer in Everybody's Magaizne comes nobly to the rescue of the maligned reporter, the gist of his remarks being to the effect that newspaper men really detest scandalous stories but that the public demands them. This is a rather sweeping assertion concerning a question which has been discussed with more or less freedom ever since "yellow" journalism flared up and began shedding its baneful light over the newspaper horizon. It has been pretty generally conceded that the public appetite for scandal has been largely increased by the influence of the type of newspaper which indulges in red ink and scare headlines in wood type. It is quite true, however, as the writer says that "there isn't a good reporter living who has not been guilty of that blackest, least forgivable of all journalistic crimes, 'throwing down' his newspaper to protect a helpless person innocently involved in a legitimate news story that is a matter of public record." The truth is that there are different kinds of reporters just as there are different kinds of newspapers, and the public "demand" is influenced by the supply.

A recent editorial in American Medicine makes the interesting statement that if a man has not indulged in alcohol to excess before the age of 25, he is not likely to do so at all. The writer believes that an early overindulgence in stimulants is due in most, if not all, cases, to a pathologic nervous instability, an abnormal condition brought about by insufficient, improper food and the lack of a strong protecting influence at the age when such is most needed. But the writer believes that few boys are so neurasthenic as to drift into drunkenness if their childhood is properly guarded. If a boy can be kept straight until he is 20, there is little danger that he will go wrong, even if he has a tendency to alcoholism. The promising a certain sum of money upon the twenty-first or twenty-fifth birthday on condition of abstinence from alcohol can do no harm and actually does much good, for a boy will work, as a matter of course, for a prize, and thus he will be tided over the dangerous period. Moreover, boys are great sticklers for custom, and if only a majority could be induced to believe that it is neither manly, nor 'smart,' nor fashionable to drink, there would be a notable decrease in the use of acloholic stimulants among young boys. Says the author, "we cannot permit nature to evolve national sobriety by her old trick of killing off all the drunkards. It is too expensive in valuable lives." Prevention is the method of this generation, and the clean minded boy of good habits is not likely to develop into a drunkard or a vagabond.

NEW JEWELRY STORE.

Will Open the First Week in April in East Main Street.

H. A. Hutchinson and H. C. Myers have leased the storeroom now occupied by C. J. Duncan, in East Main street, and will open about the first week in April with a full and complete line of jewelry and silverware. The firm will be known as Hutchinson & Myers. Mr. Hutchinson is a practical and competent watchmaker. Both members of the firm are Massillon men and will undoubtedly secure their share of business.

A SCHOOL REUNION.

Contributed Account of Meeting at Mt. Pleasant.

The twelfth annual reunion of the surviving teachers and scholars of district No. 2, Bethlehem township, was held on Saturday, February 17. It being a nice day people came out in full force, there being one hundred and fifty present. At 11 o'clock the Mt. Pleasant band discoursed some music, after which a sumptuous dinner was served on a table thirty feet long, loaded down with the choicest of viands, prepared and served by the ladies of the district. After dinner the following programme was rendered, with an occasional selection by the band: Opening address by the president, J. D. Allman; reminiscences of old school days; declamations, Edwin Roush, parody, "The Old Oaken Bucket;" C. W. Meyer; J. J. Grant, "Dreams of King George;" dialogue, "Bill and Jo," by J. D. Allman, Thomas Fuller, David Whitmer, Samuel Whitmer, George Baker, Edward Stein and John Whitmire; declamation, Mrs. John Whitmire and John Stein; dialogue, "Alexander," by John Whitmire and Mahlon Baker; declamations, Mrs. Daniel Meyer, Miss Callie Keehn, Leafa D. Meyer, Florence Siffert and Mary Allman; reading, Venzo Grant, "Downfall of Napoleon;" dialogue, "The Young Soldiers," by J. D. Allman, Mrs. David Whitmer, Mrs. Daniel Meyer, Mrs. George Baker, Mrs. John Keehn, Mrs. John Whitmire, David Whitmer, Edward Stein, John Keehn and John Whitmire. The spelling class consisted of the following: Miss Callie Keehn, Mrs. Aggie Exline, Miss Sarah Keehn, Miss Mary Baughman, J. J. Grant, J. D. Allman, David Whitmer, Samuel Whitmer, Thomas Fuller, John Whitmire, Abram Whitmire, and George Baker. The Rev. Mr. Fair pronounced the words. After a spirited contest Miss Sarah Keehn carried off the prize by being the last one to stand up. Address by Attorney James J. Grant, of Canton. His subject was along the line of better education.

The following officers were elected: President, J. D. Allman; secretary, A. Whitmire; corresponding secretary, C. W. Meyer; treasurer, S. Whitmer.

The next reunion will be held on the third Saturday of February, 1907. Those present from a distance were: Mrs. Agnes Exline, Mr. and Mrs. John Allman, of Canton; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Freds, of Genoa; Miss Leafa D. Meyer, Miss Class, Miss Chleo Feller, of Beach City; Edwin Roush and sister, of Justus.

ONE WHO WAS THERE.

TEACHERS' MEETING.

School Officials Will Hold Convention in Canton.

The annual convention of the school officials of Stark county will be held in the high school building, in Canton, Saturday, February 24, at 9 a. m. The following is the programme:

Morning session, 9 o'clock—Address of welcome, President H. F. Sponseller; response by John H. Lehman; "School Needs," Prof. J. H. Focht, Canal Fulton; "School Legislation," Prof. W. S. Ruff, Canton; "Agriculture in the Rural Schools," H. P. Thomas, Jackson township; "Relation of Board of Education to Public Schools," W. H. Wise, Middlebranch.

Afternoon session, 1 o'clock—"Value of Township Supervision," Prof. Harold J. Janson, Hartville; "The Really Valuable Teacher," B. B. Bowman, Robertsville; "The Educational Demands of the Age," Prof. O. W. Kirtz, Minerva: "Public Criticism Upon Our Schools," Cyrus H. Stoner, Massillon.

Discussion will be allowed on the different topics if time permits.

H. F. Sponseller, president; H. A. Shock, secretary.

LODGE FORMED.

Red Men of East Greenville Organized Tuesday Night.

A number of the Red Men of Massillon and Navarre accompanied a class of thirty-five candidates from East Greenville to Canton Tuesday evening, where the East Greenville candidates were initiated by Fleetfoot tribe. The class was the beginning of a lodge in East Greenville. A banquet followed the work. The members from the west end of the county were taken to and returned from Canton on a special car.

TRAINMEN ARRESTED.

Were Caught Stealing Goods from Freight Car.

Middletown, O., Feb. 21.—(By Associated Press.)—Conductor T. K. Hollerman, Brakeman Frank Patrick and Thomas Williams, of a Big Four railroad crew, and Tim Sweeney and T. L. Shaw, have been arrested charged with burglary and highway robbery. The men were caught on a freight train, three being engaged in stealing goods. About six hundred dollars' worth of goods were found in Hollerman's lockers in a caboose.

Come to THE INDEPENDENT office for your job printing.

J. W. SCHUSTER HAS RETIRED.

John Rommel is President of the Breweries Company.

THE STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

William Schuster Will be Manager of the Massillon Brewery—Mr. Schuster Retires at His Own Request.

J. W. Schuster, who was president and general manager of the Stark-Tuscarawas Breweries' Company during the first year of the company's existence, resigned that position Tuesday at the annual meeting of the stockholders in Canton, and was succeeded by John Rommel, who now has the title of president, which carries with it the duties of general manager. Mr. Schuster is still a stockholder in the company.

Mr. Schuster said, Wednesday, that it was the understanding one year ago that he was to retire from active work as soon as conditions would permit. He was opposed to taking the presidency even during the first year, but was prevailed upon by other stockholders to give the benefit of his years of experience during the first months of the merged interests. This he has done and he now will take a rest after many years of active work.

"I intend to live in Massillon," said Mr. Schuster Wednesday. "I do not think I can find a better place. When I sold my interests in Massillon to the Stark-Tuscarawas Breweries' Company, I retained the right to live in my residence as long as I desired."

William Schuster will have direct supervision of the Massillon brewery. No changes are contemplated in any of the office forces in the several breweries. Mr. Rommel will take up his work at once. The Canton Morning News gives the following account of the stockholders' meeting:

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Stark-Tuscarawas Breweries' Company was held on Tuesday at the office of the company in the Courtland.

The number of the directors was reduced from fifteen to twelve and the two foreign bankers who promoted the deal dropped out, as well as Tobias Schott, of Massillon.

The annual report showed that the various plants had done more business in the past year than they had the year previous and the stockholders expressed themselves as being pleased with the business done.

By John Rommel taking the presidency of the company the position of manager of the Canton branch, which position has heretofore been held by him, was vacant and Edward Rommel was elected to fill the vacancy. Except the changes outlined there is no change in the officials who held office during the past year.

It is said informally that there is a possibility of one of the plants near Canal Dover being closed. The combine has two plants within three miles of each other and it is thought by some that a saving could be made by closing down one of them.

BUILDING SEASON.

Several Residences Will be Erected Next Summer.

Persons intending to erect buildings during the next few months are already obtaining their building permits from City Auditor Douglass. The following permits have been issued since January 1:

Charles E. Archer, two-story frame building in West Main street, to cost about $2,000; Oscar Richards, frame dwelling in Chester street, $1,800; Gustave Herrmann, frame in East Oak street, $800; William Crone, frame in Third street, $1,500; Massillon Realty Company, frame in North Mill street, $1,200; Jacob Stuhldreher, frame in North Mill street, $2,000.

Several other parties are thinking of either building or changing present properties. Charles G. King intends to build a residence in Akron street, near the intersection of the old speedway. Dr. D. W. Gans has sold his residence property in East Main street to A. Weaver and has bought the Walker property, in Cedar street. A. J. Paul has sold his residence in High street to Edward Snyder and the latter has sold his property in East South street to the former. Several other deals are now being considered under options.

LAST CHANCE GONE.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 21.—(By Associated Press.)—Governor Deneen, acting on the recommendation of the state board of pardons, has denied Johann Hoch's petition for a commutation of sentence to imprisonment for life.

AT LUNA LAKE.

Outing Club Leases Ground and Plans a Club House.

The Luna Lake Outing club, in course of organization, is securing a large membership of the city's best citizens and an extended lease of the lake situated a mile east of Clinton, which, with its belongings, includes a plot of twenty acres of picturesque land, covered with grand old trees, interspersed with views of hill and dale, with a frontage extending nearly a mile along the shaded banks of the lake. A spacious and attractive club house of great architectural beauty, in which the club will make its home during the summer months, is in contemplation, and if present plans are carried out will be completed and ready for occupancy about the time the water lilies are in bloom. The grounds are by nature made adaptable for camping and afford the broadest latitude in the choice of outdoor recreation.

Luna lake was stocked many years ago with immense quantities of bass, perch and pickerel, secured from the state hatcheries. It is due to this fact that any person, however inexperienced with hook and line, can catch a string of fish in season most any day within a reasonable length of time. William E. Rohn slightly disturbed the tranquility of the lake's fishing history last summer when he removed from its depths a black bass which weighed nine pounds.

Eastern Ohio Patents.

H. E. Dunlap, patent attorney, of Wheeling, W. Va., reports the following patents issued to eastern Ohio inventors: C. P. Schwarz, Elyria, side plate for filters; C. M. Rhodes, Steubenville, rail joint; R. D. McIntyre, assignor of one-half to S. Harter, Mansfield, incandescent light hanger; Edward McGarvey, Youngstown, mechanical recording scale; F. G. Hertzig, New Philadelphia, auger; R. T. Gillespie, Lisbon, reservoir pen; H. F. Barber, Salem, railway rail joint, and H. T. Ballard, Youngstown, governor mechanism.

The Wily Ways of Dumas.

The well known Paris theater manager Doligny relates in his reminiscences an encounter he once had with the elder Dumas which furnishes an illustration of the novelist's wilyness. Doligny produced Dumas' drama, "Kean," with the rather peculiar stipulation that the author should receive one-third of the gross receipts when these exceeded 3,000 francs and nothing at all if they fell below that figure. Dumas, who was always hard up, came late one evening to get his share.

"Luck is against you again," said the manager. "You don't get anything tonight. Here is the account."

Dumas glanced at it and went away. In a few minutes he came back and said:

"Just look over the account again and then pay me 1,000 francs. The ticket that I just bought for 3 francs brings the total up to 3,000 francs and 50 centimes."

A Bird In the Hand.

It is impossible to trace the earliest use of the proverb "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," which in various forms of expression is common to many countries

In middle English we find phrases which have the same purport. Thus in Hille's "Commonplace Book" (1530) we find, "A byrde yn honde ys better than three in the wode," and in Rhode's "Babees' Book," also of early date, "A byrd in hand * * * is worth ten flye at large."

No doubt our modern version springs from these old saws, and it is possible that they may have originated in the quaint remonstrance of one Will Somers, a jester in the court of Henry VIII., to whom Lord Surrey, in gratitude for many a good turn, had given a kingfisher from his aviary. When Surrey sought to recover it, promising to replace it another day, the sapient jester is said to have declined, saying, "I prefer one bird in the hand to two in the bush!"

The Modern Way.

Villain—If I should kiss you, I suppose you'd go and tell your mother. Modern Shepherdess—No; I should go and tell my lawyer.—New Yorker.

MASSILLON MARKET.

The following are the retail prices today in Massillon. This report is corrected daily:

Country butter, per lb	28
Creamery butter	30 32
Eggs, per dozen	22
Chickens, spring, lb dressed	16
New Cabbage, per lb	03
Lettuce, per lb	18
Onions, per peck	35
Potatoes, per bushel	85

Dealers Pay for Country Produce:

Country butter, per lb	25
Eggs, per dozen	18
Chickens, live, per lb	8-10
Chickens, spring, dressed	14
Chickens, dressed	12
Potatoes, per bushel	60
Live Pork	4½
Dressed Pork	6½

GRAIN MARKETS.

Following are the paying prices:

Wheat	86
Oats	32
Corn	50

Following are the selling prices.

Hay, baled, per hundred	0[illegible]
Straw, per hundred	5[illegible]
Shelled corn, per bushel	7[illegible]
Oats, per bushel	3[illegible]
Corn	4[illegible]
Bag, loose, per ton	0[illegible]

MITCHELL NOW IN PITTSBURG.

Important Conference Will be Held Today.

GENERAL GROSVENOR DEFEATED.

Douglas Secures Nomination by Vote of Nearly Four to One—Democratic Victory in Philadelphia Tuesday—Expulsion of Mrs. Morris from White House Justified.

Pittsburg, Feb. 21.—(By Associated Press.)—"As far as I know there will be a strike." President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers of America, who arrived here today from New York, made the above statement to the Associated Press at noon today. "My visit to Pittsburg is to investigate troubles existing among the officers and delegates of the Pittsburg district organization."

Francis L. Robbins, president of the Pittsburg Coal Company, and leader of the bituminous operators of the United States, will return from New York this morning. An important conference between the representatives of the workers and the employers will follow sometime during the day or tomorrow. This conference may decide whether or not there shall be another joint conference at Indianapolis with peace to follow, or whether there shall be one of the greatest industrial wars in modern ages.

GROSVENOR DEFEATED.

Douglass is Nominated on the First Ballot.

Lancaster, O., Feb. 21.—(By Associated Press.)—After a service of over twenty years in congress, General Charles H. Grosvenor, the "sage of Athens," was defeated for renomination today on the first ballot by Albert Douglass, of Chillicothe, Ross county. Early today the friends of General Grosvenor were claiming his nomination on the promise of John F. White, of Hocking county, that he would throw the vote of that county to Grosvenor. White, it is claimed, failed to keep his promise. The man who defeated General Grosvenor is 53 years old, and a lawyer. He graduated at Kenyon college in 1872 and at the Harvard law school in 1874. He married Lucia G. Taylor, of Brooklyn. He was a presidential elector at large and president of the Ohio electoral college in 1896, and was defeated for the nomination for governor in 1899. Douglass is a fine orator and has dominated the politics of Ross county for years.

PITTSBURG'S NEW MAYOR.

Guthrie Defeats Jenkinson by a Large Majority.

Pittsburg, Feb. 21.—After the most bitter fight in the political history of Pittsburg, George W. Guthrie, Democrat, was elected mayor, defeating Alex. M. Jenkinson. Charles F. Kirschler, Republican, was elected deputy mayor.

With a poll of almost 60,000 votes in Pittsburg, Tuesday, Guthrie beat Alex. M. Jenkinson, the Republican candidate, said to have been backed by the millions of H. C. Frick and the Pennsylvania railroad. The majority for Guthrie is estimated at 6,000. The majority of Kirschler in Allegheny over George M. Logan, the good government candidate, will reach possibly 3,000. When the two cities are united in greater Pittsburg about April 15 Kirschler will become deputy mayor.

Bitter and brutal was the fight that waged from daybreak until dusk around the polls in Pittsburg. Late Monday night Mayor Hays and Director of Public Safety Moore called into conference Roger O'Mara, former chief of police of Pittsburg, who has for years been running a private detective bureau. They placed the entire police bureau of Pittsburg in his hands for Tuesday. Superintendent of Police Werner had been deposed because it was alleged he had been caught in a deal with the Jenkinson element to turn the city police force and the attendant payroll over to the Republicans after orders had been given that they work for Guthrie.

PHILADELPHIA DEMOCRATIC.

Philadelphia, Feb. 21.—(By Associated Press.)—As a result of yesterday's election in this city the Republican party is again in the minority. The contest hinged on the election of two police magistrates and Borie, the reform or city party candidate, with Democratic endorsement, led Rooney, his Republican opponent, by 10,145 votes. Last fall the reform element carried the city by 48,000 votes.

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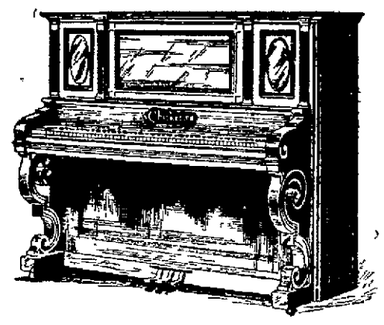

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Also square piano and Estay Organ taken in on exchange of new Pianos—will sell cheap.

HIGHBALLS OF KEROSENE.

An Erratic Swiss Concocts a New Beverage.

San Francisco, Feb. 21.—A peculiar case at the Central Emergency hospital is puzzling the physicians. A. Duperick, a Swiss, who was taken to the hospital yesterday, has lost his power of speech through drinking kerosene in his whisky. Medical men are at a loss to know whether it was the action of either single ingredient of Duperick's cocktail that caused his aphasia, or the combined mixture of the Standard Oil Company's illuminant.

Some one was unkind enough to suggest that if "Oily John" heard of the new use to which his wealth producing product had been put we should experience another rise in coal oil.

Duperick is a laborer living at the Helvetia hotel, at 621 California street. According to his friends, he has been drinking heavily of late. Each jolt is transformed into a highball by the addition of kerosene, or when taken straight is followed by that ill-smelling liquid as a chaser. The proprietor of the hotel wherein resided the Swiss became alarmed lest the man should be contemplating suicide by setting fire to himself. Duperick, like a true native of Switzerland, is a lover of the "paint." He always kept a five-gallon demijohn of the vintage in his room and purchased coal oil by the five-gallon can, both of which he kept by the side of his bed, rising at unseemly hours to concoct new and weird drinks. Duperick's originality as a booze mixer would put "Teddy" Pilster to shame.

The Standard Oil Company is said to be cognizant of the new use to which its money getting product is being put, and is preparing to put the fuel liquid up in barrels labeled, "In bond, twenty years old."

Duperick has entirely lost his speech, and the doctors at the hospital attribute the aphasia to the action of the burning kerosene on the man's vocal chords.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, Feb 12, 1906.

LADIES.

Beck, Anna
Hixson, Mrs. Anna B.
Hensinger, Mrs Josephine.
Lash, Mrs. H L.
Lucius, Mrs Linda.
Mackey Artie.
Palmer, Mrs Rebbeeca
Reese, Miss Mame.
Rider, Miss E. P.

MEN.

Browning, W. D.
Coulter, E P.
Green, J. S.
Keller, John.
Floyd, Morris Rev.
Kino,
Monhimer, John.
Moore Leo
Newman, J & Co.
Reed, Frank.
Roche, Wm
Ropp, S
Zaring, Daniel.
Safety Cylinder Valve Co.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

Louis A. Keene, P. M.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Martin B. Schultz spent Tuesday in Dalton.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Howard Getz, of Orange street, a son.

A camp of United Spanish War Veterans is being organized in Wooster.

Miss Georgia Hamilton, of Orrville, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. A. R. Williams, in McLain street.

Miss Bessie Williams attended the funeral of her grandmother, held in Uhrichsville, Tuesday afternoon.

Philip Goehler, of Wabash, Ind., is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Goehler, in North Mill street.

The Rev. Mr. Reuter, rector of St. Barbara's church at West Brookfield, is spending several days in Cleveland.

Henry Angel and John Goehler, of Canal Dover, are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Goehler, in North Mill street.

Captain Gust. Theis, of the west side engine house, resumed his duties Sunday, after being off duty a few days on account of illness.

George S. Atwater, of Boston, Mass., spent Sunday at the residence of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Atwater, in Prospect street.

Glenn P. Heckert left Tuesday evening for Philadelphia, Pa., where he will enter the Philadelphia college of horolgy and engraving.

Mrs. Benjamin Hall and Mrs. Charles Hall, of Strasburg, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Jacob S. Hollinger, in East Tremont street.

Leo Studer, of Burlington, Ia., returned to his home Monday morning after an extended visit at the home of his mother, on the Pigeon Run road.

Miss Anna Edwards, of Coshocton, and Miss Zella Edwards, of Cicero, Ind., are spending the week with Miss Olive Smith, in East Charles street.

The literary exercises which were to be held at Center school, on the Richville road, Wednesday evening, have been postponed to Wednesday evening, February 28.

Miss Bertha Lucius, Mrs. James, Per Lee Wagoner and the Rev. and Mrs. Luther Coffman spent Tuesday at the country home of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Rieker, in Reedurban.

Boyle & Rowe, proprietors of the Home bakery, have bought the building at 30 West Main street, and will on completion of the repairs in progress remove their bakery to that place.

Mr. Joseph Sprankle, of Beach City, and Miss Elizabeth Kerstetter, of New Bedford, were married in Canton at noon Tuesday by the Rev. E. P. Herbruck, at his residence. They will reside in Canton.

Miss Mildred and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Schultz, of New Berlin, Mrs. H. E. Graham, of Greentown, and Mrs. J. M. Schultz and son Clyde, of Chesaning, Mich., were guests on Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Schultz, in Volkmor street.

At the last meeting of the Perry township board of education, the board appointed Frank Doll, Michael Trimer and W. F. Smith a committee to select a style for the new school building, which is to be erected east of Massillon.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Susan Bowers, whose death occurred at Uhrichsville on Monday, was held Wednesday afternoon from the home of Mrs. Mary Brant, in South Mill street. The body was placed in the Massillon receiving vault.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter O'Bringer, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Herman, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Scharlo, of Canton; Mr. and Mrs. Pius Shepler, of Easton, O.; Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Ricker, of Reedurban, and Mrs. Maggie Ricker, of Canal Dover, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Wagoner, on Sunday, at their home at 42 Water street.

Peter Gerber dropped dead while working in a field at his home, three miles west of Mt. Eaton, at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, February 17, aged 74 years and 14 days. He leaves a widow, one son and two daughters, besides several grandchildren and many friends to mourn his death. The funeral was held on Tuesday.

A quiet family gathering was held at the home of Mrs. Cecelia Leighton, corner of Charles and East streets, Sunday evening, in honor of the latter's seventy-sixth birthday anniversary. Gifts of flowers and many letters of congratulation were received by the hostess. Among those present was Mrs. Leighton's daughter, Mrs. M. F. Morgan, of Benwood, W. Va.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Hess gave a dinner of sixteen covers at their residence in East Main street, Saturday evening, in honor of Mr. and Mrs Fred. H. Snyder and Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Snyder, who expect to leave on Thursday for California. The other guests were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Snyder, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Snyder, Philip Hess, Mrs Ida Rupert and Mr. and Mrs Frank Hess.

The trustees of the Charity Retch school have appointed Mrs. Wesley Graham, of this city, matron, and Mrs. Laura Scholder, assistant matron and teacher. They will begin their duties April 1. The new superintendent and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Myers, will assume charge of the school at the same time. Mrs. Graham is well fitted for her new position. She has had experience at the Methodist home for the aged at Granville, and has for a number of years been in charge of the Mother's Jewels' Band, an organization of children connected with the First Methodist church. Mrs Scholder has taught school in Holmes county for several years.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Emma Manchester, wife of the Rev. C. E. Manchester, of Canton, was held from the First Methodist church, Canton, Tuesday afternoon at 2:30. The Rev. Dr. O. W. Holmes officiated, assisted by the Rev. J. C. Smith, of Alliance; the Rev. George D. Smith, of Steubenville, and the Rev. J. S. Reager, of Canton. The pall bearers were ministers from the Steubenville district.

Miss Carrie Arthur and Mrs. Mary Clauss left Wednesday morning for Akron, where Miss Arthur will act as maid of honor at the marriage of Miss Anna Myers and Mr. Elmer Clauss, both of whom formerly lived in Massillon. The ceremony will take place Thursday morning at 9:30, at the English Catholic church. Nuptial high mass will be celebrated. Mr. and Mrs. Clauss will be at home at 316 High street, Akron, after March 10.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Stockert, of Jackson township, gave a dinner at their country home Sunday in honor of Michigan guests. The day was the twentieth anniversary of their wedding. Music was a feature of the afternoon's entertainment. Those present were: Leroy and Floyd Mohlor, of Michigan; Mr. Koontz, of Malvern, and Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Stockert and family, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Stockert, Grandma Stockert, Mr. and Mrs. William Lebean, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Stockert and family, Miss Martha Gross, J. F. Gross, Miss Mattie Yost, Edward Yost, Melvin Yost, Miss Laura Yost and Clarence Gross, of Jackson township.

Mr. and Mrs Peter Miller celebrated their twenty-nth wedding anniversary Saturday evening, at their home in Strasburg. The guests, numbering seventy-five were seated at one long table decorated with roses carnations and smilax. Among those present from out of town were Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Snyder, Sr., Miss Minnie Snyder, Mr. and Mrs Jacob Snyder, Jr, the Misses Clara and Augusta Snyder, Christ Snyder the Misses Bird, Hallie, Corrine and Marian Snyder, Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Snyder, Mr and Mrs Beecher Hardgrove and children, Mr. and Mrs. John Rearick, Mrs W. S. Moke, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Barth, Mrs. Rebecca Miller, William Hise, Mr. and Mrs Orrin Snyder, Miss Jessie Miller, Miss Mina Albright, Mrs. George Rink and daughter Esther, of Massillon. Mr and Mrs John J Snyder, of Chicago, Mr and Mrs. J. F. Frangkiser and daughter Christina, of Londonville.

OBITUARY.

SYLVESTER WILHELM

Sylvester Wilhelm, aged 2 years, 2 months and 19 days, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Wilhelm, died at the family home, No 165 West Main street, Monday evening at 7.30 o'clock of pneumonia, after one week's illness. The funeral will be held from St Mary's church Thursday morning at 8.30 o'clock, the Rev. M. Vollmayer, officiating. Interment will be made in St. Mary's cemetery.

WYNDAM JONES.

Wyndam Jones, aged 35 years, died at his home in New Philadelphia Monday, of consumption. The deceased was proprietor of the Bridge House, in Massillon, a few years ago. For several months the deceased had not been able to carry on active business. His wife and one son, eight years old, survive. Mr. Jones was a brother of Mrs. S. E. Houck, of this city. The funeral will be held from the late home Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock, with interment in Leesville.

JOHN H. BECHTEL.

John H. Bechtel died on Tuesday evening at 9 o'clock, at the home of his sister, Mrs. James Jacoby, sr., in Richville avenue. Death was the result of several strokes of paralysis. The surviving relatives are three sisters, Mrs. James Jacoby, sr., Mrs. Belle Landon and Mrs. Lillie Klein, and two brothers, Edward M. Bechtel and Benjamin Bechtel, all of this city. The deceased was 65 years of age. He was born in Muncy, Pa., but had spent the greater part of his life in this city. Funeral services, conducted by the Rev. H. W. Dewey, will be held at the late home on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment will be made in the Massillon cemetery.

MISS CLARA KIDD.

Miss Clara Kidd, a former resident of Orrville, died at Lodi Tuesday afternoon. The time of the funeral has not been announced.

MRS. OMA MILLER.

Mrs. Oma Miller, a sister of Mrs. Lee F. Graybill, died in Toledo, Tuesday, after a few days' illness with the grip. The body will be taken to Kenton, where the funeral will be held Thursday.

Try The Independent exchange column, it will get you any kind of a trade; 25 cents for three days.

NEARBY TOWNS.

NEWMAN.

Newman, Feb. 21.--Mr. and Mrs. William J. Jones, of Massillon, spent last Sunday at the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Rummins.

Ernest B. Prentice attended the stationary engineers' examination at Canton last week and secured his "buckskin."

Mrs. Albert Stock, of Tippecanoe, visited her Newman friends last week.

George Williams and Miss Gwynnie Rummins were elected last Sunday morning as delegates to represent the Newman school at the Stark county Sunday school convention to be held at Canal Fulton, Wednesday evening and all day Thursday of this week. A good programme has been arranged. Everbyody invited.

William C. Shaw has purchased a farm consisting of one hundred and thirty-two acres and all necessary outbuildings in Ashtabula county, three and one-half miles from Geneva, and expects to move there next week.

The Rev. Mr. Peterson's sermon on "Dignity of Labor," Sunday afternoon, pleased our people. The solo rendered by Miss Gwynnie Rummins and the selection by the male quartette were well rendered and delighted the large audience present.

The hand of the late Senator M A. Hanna is missed in the adjusting of the miners' scale of prices. This is the first time the miners and operators have met for this purpose since his death. It has been difficult to find the man who can or will fill his shoes in commanding the situation between capital and labor.

By the death of W. M. Hardgrove, which was fully reported in Monday's Independent, we have lost one of the old landmarks of our township, one known personally for miles around. He has served in many public positions and was known as Squire Hardgrove.

A literary entertainment consisting of readings, songs, quartettes, solos, etc., and closing with an animated discussion on the question, "Resolved, That heredity has more influence on the building of character than environment," will be given at Forty Corners' school house Friday evening, February 23. The proceeds will go towards the debt on the school organ. The entertainment is under the management of E. E. Freed, teacher at district No. 8.

A sacred cantata entitled "The Prince of Judah," by Dr. Herbert and Mrs. Jessie Brown Pounds, will be given by the choir of our church at the Newman Baptist church, on Saturday evening, March 10. This cantata consists of solos, duets, trios, quartettes and choruses, and the readings by Thomas C. Davis, one of Massillon's young attorneys, and George Williams, of this place, are literary classics. The proceeds will be for the benefit of the church to pay the insurance now due.

RICHVILLE.

Richville, Feb. 21.—Fred Indorf is busy transferring his personal property to his farm, recently purchased, northeast of Massillon.

Levi Donat and daughter were guests of Fred Indorf, Sunday.

Mr. Steiner and sons will move on their farms purchased from Laran Est and Fred Indorf.

Mr. Bowman will move on the Hess farm in the near future.

NAVARRE.

Navarre, Feb. 21.—Miss Oella Corl, teacher of the second grade of the Navarre schools, is seriously ill.

Louis Brimier, of Cleveland, is visiting friends in Navarre.

The Misses Gladys and Margery Wanamaker are on the sick list.

Mrs. J. J. Warwick and daughter Mildred spent Saturday and Sunday in Akron.

Charles Tische was called to Massillon on Sunday by the illness of his father, Joseph Tische.

Navarre was well represented at the play in Massillon Monday night.

Frank Eschman was called to Mt. Eaton Monday by the death of Peter Gerber. The funeral occurred Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

William Emerich, of Columbus, was a Navarre visitor Tuesday.

The Navarre council met Tuesday evening.

The mayor's office and jail have been repainted and refitted.

THE DRYDOCK DEWEY.

It is Now About 900 Miles from Gibraltar.

Washington, Feb. 21.—News of the safety of the drydock Dewey, brought to the Canary Islands yesterday by the tug Potomac, was received with great relief at the navy department, where the officials had been making efforts for the past week to conceal apprehension for the safety of the dock.

The fact that nearly a month has been consumed in making about a thousand miles, indicates that either heavy winds and adverse currents have been encountered or that accidents have happened to the towing gear. The dock is believed to be now about nine hundred miles from Gibraltar. If all goes well from now on, it should pass into the strait inside of a fortnight.

ESCAPED FROM STATE HOSPITAL

Female Patient Walks from Massillon to Canton.

POLICEMEN FAIL TO FIND HER.

Louisville Woman Brings Suit Against Five Saloonkeepers —Hugo Preyer, at One Time Editor of the Staatz-Zeitung, Dies in Cleveland.

Canton, Feb. 21.—Captain Patterso and Patrolman Smiley had a long chase Tuesday in search of a demented woman who escaped from the Massillon hospital the night previous, but she could not be apprehended. She walked from the hospital grounds to this city, coming across farms. She was seen in Wood alley during the day, going in an easterly direction. She was next heard of in the vicinity of the Bulley summer home, South Cherry street extension, but after that al trace of her was lost. The officers took a field glass and attempted to locate her from the tower on the Bulley home, giving them a full view for miles around, but they were unsuccessful. The woman frightened several people in the lower section of the city before the officers were called.

One of the cases brought against five Louisville saloonkeepers, in which the plaintiff charges that continual intoxication was the deprivation of the means of support, had its opening Wednesday morning before Judge Ambler and a jury. The plaintiff is Mrs. Almira Midday. She is asking for damages in the sum of $1,500 from Henry Krupp, proprietor of a saloon in the east end town. Her husband, Joseph Midday, she avers, traded with the defendant to such an extent that his financial receipts became so depleted that proper means of support crumbled, causing hardship. At the time of the circumstances stated in the petition the plaintiff's husband was employed at the Louisville Brick and Tile works, making between $2.50 and $3 a day. The other four cases against the saloonists are similar to the one preferred against Krupp. All ask for $1,500 damages.

The death of Hugo Preyer in Cleveland Tuesday recalls the fact that Preyer was a former resident of Canton. He was a son of John P. Preyer, who owned the farm in that section of the city where the present roundhouse of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad now stands. Later the Preyers went to Cleveland, where the father died some years ago. Hugo Preyer came to Canton along about 1873 and in company with John McGregor, of this city, founded a German paper called the Ohio Staatz-Zeitung, which was conducted for some time under the firm name of McGregor & Preyer. After his newspaper experience here Preyer drifted away from Canton and was next heard of as taking an active part in the movement started by the Greenback party. Since that time he has been employed in various capacities by the different newspapers in Cleveland.

The body of Frank Cass, whose death occurred from the inhaling of gas fumes at the home of W. H. Little, was sent to Akron Wednesday morning. The shipment was made by express over the Baltimore & Ohio road and was consigned to Undertaker Vaill. It is understood that a brother of the deceased will have the body buried in Akron.

M. E. Wells, who has been the traveling master mechanic of the Wabash lines west of Toledo, with headquarters in Canton, has been promoted to be assistant master mechanic of the lines east of Toledo with headquarters in the Columbia yards, Massillon.

THE CASE OF MRS. MORRIS.

Correspondence With the President Made Public.

Washington, Feb. 21.—(By Associated Press.)—Dr. Minor Morris, whose wife some weeks ago was ejected from the White House, where she had gone to present alleged grievances to the President, today gave out for publication the correspondence which recently passed between himself and the President regarding the case. Dr. Morris demanded a public apology from the President "for this outrage on a woman and common decency." The President's secretary replied to the letter, stating that an investigation by the chief of police showed that the arrest was justified and that the wisest course for Mrs. Morris and her kinsfolks was to refrain from giving the case additional publicity.

Spring Suiting.

New patterns of spring suitings have just arrived; prices from $25 to $35. W. F. Breed, merchant tailor.

Dainty Foods Demand It

IN EVERY Receipt that calls for cream of tartar, soda, or baking powder, use the Royal Baking Powder. Better results will be obtained because of the absolute purity and great leavening strength of the Royal. It will make the food lighter, sweeter, of finer flavor, more digestible and wholesome. It is always reliable and uniform in its work.

Alum and phosphate baking powders—some of them sold at the same price and some of them cheaper—will make neither dainty nor wholesome food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

AFTER OHIO MILLS.

New York Men in Canton Propose a Paper Combine

Canton, Feb. 21.—A number of officials of the Straw Pulp and Paper Company, of New York, are in the city in the interests of a big mill combine which would involve several millions of dollars and may eventually revolutionize the paper making industry in Ohio.

Chief Engineer M. R. Kennedy and General Manager J. P. Conger and E. A. Richler are carrying on the negotiations. They met several capitalists from Canton, East Liverpool, Massillon and Akron Tuesday. The officials came here from Pittsburg. During the past few days they have looked over a large number of paper plants in eastern Ohio and western New York. It is expected that negotiations for at least half a dozen of these mills will be closed within the next thirty days. Pittsburg will be made the distributing center.

The Straw Pulp and Paper Company is a new concern. It was incorporated last December with $3,000,000 capital and now operates two big plants. The company proposes to revolutionize the paper making business by making pulp from straw in half the time and at half the expense required to make it from wood. The finished pulp is turned out in less than four hours after the straw is taken from the stack.

The new process will be introduced in all plants that are taken over by the pulp octopus. The officials expect to visit Cleveland tomorrow.

BONI'S EXTRAVAGANCE.

Spent Seven Millions of His Wife's Fortune.

Paris, Feb. 21.—There will be no further communication between Countess Boni de Castellane and her bankrupt husband. She is now at Biarritz with her children, and will remain there until the trial of her suit for separation is finished.

She will sell her uncompleted mansion near the Bois de Boulogne. Other real estate in and near Paris will be disposed of, no matter what the sacrifice may be.

There is a good deal of the grim stubbornness of Jay Gould in the mental makeup of the countess when she is aroused, as she is now, and when it comes to a struggle for insistence and persistence, Count Boni is overmatched and outplayed at every turn. He would make any concession to recall the past and begin life over again, but his repentance comes too late. As you say in America, he is "down and out," and he has been the most expensive luxury ever bought with American gold.

The following shows how American Anna Gould was goldbricked:

Anna Gould's fortune, $16,000,000; wedding portion settled on her husband, Count Boni, $2,000,000; losses of the count at the gaming table, $1,500,000; money of his wife invested in bric-a-brac and antiques, $900,000; paid out of the Gould millions for building sites in Paris and environs, $2,000,000; yachts and fittings, $150,000; dinners and entertainments in ten years, $400,000.

WORLD'S BIGGEST PLANT.

Great Steel Mill to be Built at Toleston, Ill.

Washington, Feb. 21.—According to information and report here the United States Steel Corporation is making arrangements to establish an immense steel making plant at Toleston, Ill. The first step toward the founding of that plant, so far as records here show, was taken today when Senator Hemenway, of Indiana, offered a resolution directing the secretary of war to survey the harbor of Toleston with a view to creating there a depth of twenty-one feet.

The story here is that it is the intention of the steel trust to locate the most complete plant that was ever assembled, with a view to being prepared to meet any competition that may be started in the lake country, which Andrew Carnegie once declared is the natural seat of the steel business so long as the ore comes from the upper lake region, and it is possible to take the coal to the lake region at a low rate of freight.

It is said the steel trust contemplates the expenditure of $75,000,000 on the plant during a decade or more. It is figured that a city of 75,000 will grow up around the plant, and that when it is finished 15,000 men will be employed.

TRUBY—OTT.

Miss Daisy Truby and Mr. Erastus D. Ott, bill clerk in the Baltimore & Ohio freight office, were married Tuesday afternoon at the home of the bride in Justus. Mr. and Mrs. Ott will, on their return from a trip to Chicago and other Western cities, be at home to their friends in Park street, Massillon.

Some Think that only **Old Folks** have a right to wear Glasses What an idea! Old people's eye failures do not cause the pain and suffering that come from eye-defects.

EYE-DEFECTS are complications from irregular formed eye balls, and cause great muscular and nerve strain. Failure of sight from age begins at 40 and it is not a defect It only affects close vision at first and causes very little if any pain. We stop Headaches, straighten Cross Eyes and correct all complications that come from Eye-Defects.

Examination Free.

No One Asked to Purchase Glasses.

HAWVER, Graduate Optician, 17 South Erie.

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The Trail of a Valentine

By HOWARD FIELDING

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IT was a surprise to Mr. Bailey that the office of a detective agency should present an aspect so wholesome and so ordinary. He had pictured it a shabby den of tricksters whose trade was deservedly ill paid, and he had come upon an impulse wholly at variance with the usual currents of his life, dreading to be seen on such an errand and slinking in at the street door in the manner of a man who makes his first distressful visit to a pawn shop.

Mr. Bailey was one of those men in whose knowledge of life there are blank spaces. In his case these gaps were due to obstinacy. When he had a prejudice against a person, a place or an occupation he seemed deliberately to cultivate ignorance and to shun information, as if upon a scruple of conscience. Because of this peculiarity his notion of a detective's share in the world's activities had become constantly more absurd from the day when he first attempted to dissuade a certain young man from choosing that profession. To this young man he had now come as a client, surely at the spur of no small need.

Upon the receipt of Mr. Bailey's card Harley Bertrand dropped a half read letter and made all haste to usher in his visitor. The obvious sincerity of the welcome went far to relieve Mr. Bailey of embarrassment, and the businesslike appearance of the inner office helped still further to put him at his ease.

"Harley," said he, somewhat in the manner of the old days when he was legal guardian to Bertrand and distantly affectionate—"Harley, I'm glad to see you so well situated. You must be getting on."

"Pretty well, I thank you, Uncle John," responded Bertrand. "And how is it with you? At least you've grown no older in the year since I've seen you."

"It needn't have been so long," said Bailey. "I'm afraid you took our differences too much to heart and thought that I—er— Well, you might have known that I didn't want you to stop coming to the house."

"It's very kind of you to say so."

"I'm frank and outspoken," continued Bailey defensively, "and I don't like your occupation. That's a fact that can't be altered, but we needn't quarrel about it. We'll be debarred from that in future anyway, because I've come to consult you professionally, which may seem to put me out of the argument."

"Unless I fail to help you," said Bertrand.

"Well, I'm bound to admit that if you fail I can't blame you," responded Bailey. "I'm prepared to hear you say at

"I'M GLAD TO SEE YOU SO WELL SITUATED."

once that the thing is impossible. It's a matter of some delicacy and one that I couldn't discuss with a stranger."

Bertrand looked dubiously across the desk at the white haired, ruddy old man, who was beginning with nervous fingers to unloose the cord around a square, thin packet. When the wrapping was removed there appeared a frame of white cardboard with a design in colors and gilt inclosing a photograph which upon inspection proved to be a reproduction of a detail from a painting of Chartran's, a Brittany peasant girl holding a bridal veil in her hands.

"This thing seems to be a valentine," said the detective, "if one may judge by the design upon the frame."

"That's what it is," responded Bailey, "and a fine one, as you'll admit. My daughter got it by mail yesterday, and I want you to find out who sent it."

Bertrand's mouth and eyes expressed a painful amazement.

"This is indeed a—a somewhat delicate matter, as you intimated," he said. "May I ask whether Charlotte has expressed a wish that I should do this? Doesn't she know who sent it?"

"She says she doesn't."

"I shall ask for no further evidence on that point," responded Bertrand. "But there was another question"—

"No. She hasn't expressed a wish that you should investigate this matter. She doesn't know that it is being investigated. But I am doing only my plain duty in trying to find out whether this is the beginning of further attentions on the part of young Steve Temple! I knew his father for a rascal; I know the son for another. I sent him about his business once, and I am prepared to do it again."

"Pardon me for saying that I think you took too serious a view of this matter a year ago," said Bertrand, with hesitation. "I did not believe at that time that Charlotte felt any deeper sentiment than a certain natural recognition of the fact that Temple is a very handsome fellow. He has the gift of fascination."

"He has the gift of all the vices that disgrace humanity," said Bailey, with decision. "He inherited them. But this is not prejudice on my part. I looked him up. I know him to the backbone."

"What reason have you for supposing that Temple sent this?"

"It looks foreign to me, and he's been abroad. He has just got back. No other young man of Charlotte's acquaintance has been across the water. I think Temple bought this on the other side and brought it over with him."

Bertrand examined the frame.

"The anatomy of these Cupids suggests Germany surely," said he.

"Temple's been there," said Bailey.

There was a plain, thin sheet of paper that was folded like a cover protecting the frame and the photograph. Bertrand held it up to the light and pointed out to Bailey two letters, "E. G.," unmistakably German.

"That's evidence," declared Bailey; "but, of course, it doesn't really prove anything. I can't open my mouth without having something more definite. But how to get it? This valentine was mailed in this city. I saw the postmark on the envelope. But there's no way of finding out who mailed it. The address was typewritten."

Bertrand spent half a minute in meditation, rubbing his yellow hair into a strange tangle meanwhile. Then he slowly walked to the steam radiator in the corner and laid the valentine upon it.

"There is another point," said he. "You may remember that about a year ago your cousin, Mrs. Ewing, was visiting you just after returning from abroad. She had a photographic reproduction of the picture of which we have here a detail. Charlotte cared very little for the picture as a whole, but she admired this particular figure."

"I remember," said Bailey. "She tried to find a large photograph of the painting in this city, but couldn't. It is the likeliest thing in the world that she told Temple and that he found this somewhere in Europe."

"My excellent alleged uncle," said Bertrand, smiling, "there is no difficulty at all in the matter. Barring the luck which may defeat the invincible, nullify certainties and—to all intents and purposes, for you and me—prevent the sun from rising tomorrow I will show you the way to obtain positive proof as to who sent this valentine, and I'll do it without rising from my chair.

"Now, then, in the first place, we'll consult the valentine itself. How was it made?"

"Bless your soul!" cried Bailey, "I don't know anything about the technical details of getting up such a thing."

"You can see, however, that it never was made to hold this photograph. There's nothing to hold it. It's pasted on, and very crudely. Didn't that strike your eye? See how neatly all the rest of it is got up. Contrast that with the pasting. What do you make of it?"

"Well, I don't know; really, I don't know," repeated Bailey, alternately peering at the back of the valentine and at the face of the detective.

"There was another picture here originally," said Bertrand. "It was attached in a different way from this one. The frame was made in two parts, back and front. The picture was laid between them, and they were glued together. If you look closely you can see that that picture was cut out with the sharp point of a penknife probably, and then this one was affixed to the back so that it shows all right from the other side. It was done very recently, long after the original valentine was made."

"Eh?" said Bailey. "How do you know that?"

"The paste is not thoroughly dry. The heat of the radiator has wrinkled the edges of the photograph even with only a few minutes' trial. But the heat has had no effect upon the older portion.

"If the man had bought the picture and the frame aboard he would have done this work long ago. Indeed, with so much time at his disposal he probably would have had some more skillful workman do it for him. I infer that the idea of sending this picture as a valentine came to him suddenly at the last moment and that he hunted through the stores for a frame that would fit it. That means that the frames were imported by some firm in this country, most probably in this city. There are only a very few in that line of business. It will take us only a little while to talk to them by telephone."

This task Bertrand delegated to an assistant, who within twenty minutes gave him the name of the firm importing the valentines of which the frame in question was a part and a list of nine stores where they were sold at retail.

"But the clerk won't remember," objected Bailey. "In the rush of this valentine business how will a salesman be able to tell who bought one of these things? Probably a dozen or more were sold."

"Our particular purchaser," said Bertrand, "was looking not merely for a pretty valentine, but for one into which this photograph could be fitted. Undoubtedly he carried the photograph with him and told the salesman what he was hunting for. That will fix the purchaser in the salesman's memory. At any rate, we'll try."

He called up four of the stores without result, but from the fifth he obtained a favorable reply.

"They have sent for the saleslgirl," said Bertrand. "Suppose you speak with her." And Bailey, who was already leaning across the desk, snatched the telephone eagerly.

"Hello!" he cried after a brief interval of impatience. "Hello! Are you the young lady who sold a valentine to a man who wanted to paste a photograph into it? * * * What did he look like? * * * Very handsome? Yes. Go on. * * * Light hair and blue eyes. * * * You say he didn't have any mustache or beard. What? Spell

"HARLEY! GOOD HEAVENS!"

it. * * * Swell, eh? How big was he? * * * Very tall. Over six feet. Anything more that you remember?"

There was a pause, and then Bailey turned to the detective with an acid grin.

"What eyes these silly girls have! She says he wore a dark green necktie." Then to the telephone, "Thank you—thank you very much." And again to Bertrand, after hanging up the receiver: "Well, that settles it, and you have done a great piece of work for me. It's Temple beyond a doubt. He must have shaved off his mustache. Otherwise it's the man to the life. I can foresee another painful interview with that young scamp."

"It occurs to me," said Bertrand thoughtfully, "that perhaps— But I have no right to advise in such a matter."

"Yes, you have," responded Bailey. "Go right ahead. I've got some new ideas about the value of your advice. Let's have it, my dear boy."

"I am in a fair way of business here," said Bertrand, looking around the office. "My income seems well assured, and besides I have made fortunate investments. My little property which you managed so well when I was a boy has grown more rapidly than you would readily believe."

"I'm glad to hear it, my dear fellow. But what the deuce has this to do with"—

"It is in my mind that if I might see Charlotte and speak to her as my heart would prompt me"—

There was a long silence, the two men looking intently into each other's eyes. Then Bailey suddenly stretched out his hand.

"I thought of this years ago, Harley," said he, "when you were a lad and she a child at my knee. I thought of it many times afterward, but somehow of late our ways have not lain together. But—but I feel differently today. Perhaps I've been a fool."

"You do yourself a great injustice, uncle," responded Bertrand, with a smile. "Your intellectual powers may not perfectly fit you for the detective's profession, but"—

"Don't crow over me, my boy," exclaimed Bailey. "Do you know I think I should have worked this problem out just as you did if I'd really set my mind to it? It looks very simple."

Bertrand shook his head.

"No, uncle, no," said he. "By one detail of this affair I see clearly that you weren't cut out for a detective. Your inferences are swayed by previous opinion, not by the reasonable probabilities." He checked a remonstrance with a wave of his hand. "Let us illustrate. The essence of this case, it seems to me, was that Charlotte had expressed a desire for a certain picture, which was subsequently sent to her anonymously. Now, there are two tall men with light hair and blue eyes, one wearing a mustache the last time he was seen, the other always smooth shaven. The man wanted in this case is described by an eyewitness as having no hair upon his face. Moreover, a dark green necktie is mentioned, and at this very moment one of our tall, light men is wearing such a tie. Again, we know positively that Charlotte mentioned her desire for this picture to one of these men, and we only guess that she may have spoken of it to the other.

"Yet despite all these indications you persist in believing that the man who is not known to have shaved off his mustache or to have worn a dark green tie or ever to have heard that Charlotte admired a certain picture is the one who sent that valentine. Can you wonder, then, that I hold you for a very bad detective?"

"Harley! Good heavens! Do you mean"—

"Certainly, uncle. I sent that valentine to Charlotte myself. We had a talk about it by telephone while you were on your way to this office. She called me up on suspicion, to use the language of my craft. And some words she said to me in thanking me for my little remembrance raised my hope that you need think no more of Stephen Temple."

GRAY HAIR AND WRINKLES.

A Woman's Protest Against the Feminine Fight Against Time.

I have very little regard for the fight against time which spends itself on a strife with gray hairs and wrinkles. There used to be a picture published as an advertisement in which an elderly woman had one side of her face all ironed out smoothly, while the other was wrinkled and worn. The wrinkled side was the more pleasing. As we grow older every line in the countenance should tell a story of loving deeds. We are making for ourselves in youth the masks we shall wear to the very end. Every fretful, discontented, dissatisfied expression writes itself upon the face, so that the sweetest and ripest natures will have the rarest loveliness when they grow old. A woman is as old as she looks and as old as she feels. A sign of our increased health and vitality today is found in the fact that a woman of fifty looks about as old as a woman formerly looked at thirty-five, and many an active woman of eighty has the vigor that was formerly common at sixty. The milestones need frighten nobody. Older people are no longer put in a corner, nor are they expected to hug the chimney corner. It is a woman's obligation to be charming to her latest day.—Margaret E. Sangster in Woman's Home Companion.

CULINARY CONCEITS.

When slicing an onion to flavor a stew or salad score each slice first before cutting it off.

It is said that potted meat will keep a longer time if it is covered with mutton fat instead of melted butter.

When pies are ready for the oven, make a tube of clean paper and put in the slit in the center of the pie. It will prevent the juice from boiling over, and the pies will be nice and moist.

A French cookbook declares that freshly killed meat is better for making bouillon, as it has kept all its juices and flavor. Pieces like low and top round, the neck, the shin and the shoulder are juicy and appropriate for this famous soup.

After cutting oranges in two parts place a lemon reamer over a glass tumbler and with this extract the juice. This serve in glass punch cups beside the plate for a breakfast course. It is more enjoyable than the ordinary method of eating oranges.

The Clothes Hanger.

An ordinary clothes hanger may be made most ornamental by a few deft touches and a little taste. First cover the wooden rim with muslin, placing between a padding of soft wadding with a plentiful scattering of sachet powder. Cover each side of the rim with a piece of inch and a half wide ribbon, gathering both top and bottom to form a sheering. At the top, on to the crook to suspend by, tie a graceful loop bow. This proves a most decorative fixture, relieving the unattractiveness of a most everyday article of utility.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

This Will Give Pretty Arms.

Here is a physician's remedy for superfluous hair on the arms, the growth of which spoils the pleasure of wearing short sleeves. It has been used with excellent results by the family of girls to whom he gave it: One part quicklime, two parts carbonate of soda and eight parts vaseline. This forms a paste, which should be spread on thickly. As soon as it begins to smart or burn it should be washed off. The hairs will usually come away with the third or fourth application. The preparation is harmless.

"Dew Ponds."

Among the most singular archaeological remains found in Great Britain are the ancient "dew ponds," the construction of which is ascribed to people of the Neolithic age. The purpose of these ponds was to furnish drinking water for cattle. An exposed position, where springs were absent, was selected, and a broad, hollowed surface was formed and covered over with straw or some other nonconducting material. Above was spread a thick layer of clay strewn with stones. During the night the cold surface of the clay caused an abundance of moisture to condense from the lower layers of the air. Some of these ancient dew ponds are still in working order.

Called His Bluff.

"I see," he said, "that coal has gone up again."

"Has it?" she replied.

"And they're raising rents," he continued.

"Well," she exclaimed, flaring up, "if you wish to have our engagement broken off say so. I always hate to have people beat about the bush in a case of this kind."

LOTS FOR SALE!

On Chester street. Only a few lots left on this street. Chester street is curbed guttered and sewered, and is a very desirable residence street, convenient to the business center and all the factories. These lots are really worth from $700 to $800 each, but we will sell them while we own them at from $350.00 to $500.00.

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Will, by special request, meet his many patients in this county every month for the next year, and examine all afflicted free. Ohio office, Columbus, O.

The noted Author and Medical Lecturer, and greatest living Specialist for the Treatment and Cure of difficult Chronic Diseases, has consented to visit this County and meet his many patients and friends, and give ALL AFFLICTED an opportunity to consult him Free of Charge and secure the latest and best treatment for such diseases as the regular family physician is not prepared to treat.

Dr. Kutchin will revisit this County every month, thus saving his patients the trouble and expense of visiting the city. And he is the only physician in this County who carries his own Diagrams to illustrate and make plain to all afflicted the cause and nature of their diseases. He promptly visits this town every four weeks and will so continue as long as God spares him to the afflicted.

CHRONIC DISEASES.

The Doctor treats no acute diseases, but makes a specialty of chronic and long-standing diseases. Cases given up by other doctors and pronounced incurable, he most desires to see. Dr. Kutchin has treated over 12,000 cases in Ohio in the last two years, many of which had been given up as incurable, some to be Blind, others Deaf, and a Large Number to be Invalids for Life. Now they See and Hear, and many are on the high road to Health.

The Doctor is surrounded with a full collection of instruments for examining and treating all chronic diseases of the Head, Face, Eye, Ear, Throat, Heart, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Skin, Brain and Nervous System, Cancers, Tumors, Piles, Swellings, Old Sores, Fits, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gout, Sick Headache, Debility, Depression of Spirits, Diseases of Children, Hereditary Diseases, etc., and, in fact, all long-standing and chronic diseases. All surgical operations performed.

EXAMINATIONS FREE TO ALL.

Whenever it is known that Dr. Kutchin is stopping at a place, crowds gather to consult him, and it is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that in diagnosing a disease he never asks a question, but describes the different diseases better than the sick can themselves. It is a wonderful gift for anyone to possess, and Dr. Kutchin's diagnostic powers have created wonder throughout the country.

He adopted the following plan, which is peculiar to the large hospitals, and is not and never has been the practice of country doctors, viz., he carefully notes the symtoms of the patient, and ascertains the condition of the internal organs, all of which he carefully records in his register for future reference. In this way he ascertains the true nature of the disease and its cause. When sick people consult him he readily tells them whether he can cure or help them, or whether they are beyond hope.

HIS IMPROVED METHODS OF TREATMENT.

Are mild and pleasant; agree perfectly with the most delicate Lady or Child; do not reduce strength; can be used while at work, and give the greatest possible benefit in the shortest possible time. Patients can consult him or communicate with him as often as they choose, during the whole time required for the cure, without regard to where they may be, and without extra charge, thus rendering the treatment as successful and satisfactory as though they were living next door to each other.

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Quick, painless and certain cure for Impotency, Lost Manhood, Spermatorrhœa, Losses, Weakness and Nervous Debility, also for Prostatis, Varicocele, and all private diseases, whether from imprudent habits of youth or sexual excesses in mature years, or any cause that debilitates the sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Absolute cures guaranteed in cases curable. No risk incurred.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Such as have baffled the skill of other physicians and remedies. Dr. Kutchin quickly cures Cancers, Tumors, Fibroid and Polybroid. Growths cured without the use of the knife. No cutting, no pain, no danger.

A LIFE OF EXPERIENCE.

The Doctor has had a whole life of study and experience in his profession, and enjoys advantages which fall to the lot of but few. After attending his Full Courses in the Medical Colleges, and graduating with the highest honors, he was not content to stop there, but has since attended other Colleges, and several times reviewed the whole profession; has also traveled extensively for the purpose of improvement, having visited the best Medical Colleges, Hospitals, Dispensaries, Eye, Ear, Lung and other Medical and Surgical Institutions, traveling thousands of miles, both by land and sea; expending thousands of dollars; improving every advantage within his command, and devoting the best years of his life to become thoroughly familiar with his profession in all its branches.

LATEST DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Dr. Kutchin has received the most approved instruction in Analytical and Microscopical Examinations of the Blood, Urine, etc., which are now considered indispensible to a correct diagnosis in many diseases. There are many diseases which physicians in common practice do not usually treat, and are, therefore, seldom prepared with necessary and costly outfit to examine correctly, or treat with success; such cases, therefore, would do well to call at once and learn their true condition, and whether the doors of Hope are yet open, or forever closed against them.

FACTS FOR MEN OF ALL AGES.

By reason of false modesty the youth of our land are kept in ignorance of the ruinous results which certain solitary indiscreet practices produce. These vices when persisted in eventually undermine the constitution inducing nervous debility and premature decay. Dr. Kutchin has for many years enjoyed the distinction of being the most successful and celebrated specialist for the treatment and cure of these affections. You may consult him with complete confidence. Of all the maladies that afflict mankind there is probably none about which physicians in general practice know so little.

DELAY IS DANGEROUS.

Many diseases are so deceptive that hundreds of persons have them before they even suspect it. They know they are not well, but are perfectly ignorant of the deadly fangs which are fastening upon them, and must, sooner or later, certainly destroy them, unless rescued by a skillful hand. Are you afflicted? Your case may now be perfectly curable, but Remember, every moment of neglect brings you nearer its incurable stages, when, perhaps, the most skillful physician can render you no assistance. The present is ours, the future may be Too Late.

Epilepsy or Fits scientifically treated and cured by a never-failing method. Free Examination of the Urine.—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring 2 to 4 ounces of urine, which will receive a careful chemical and microscopical examination.

Persons unskillfully treated by ignorant pretenders who keep trifling with them month after month, giving poisonous and injurious compounds, should call and see the Doctor.

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Call and be examined and at least learn the cause of your disease, and if it can be cured. Tape Worms removed in from three to five hours without starvation. The remedies for the whole course of treatment are furnished from the Office or at the Institute, all at once or by the month.

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We once knew of a man who made good money by buying rundown farms and restoring their fertility and then reselling them at a very substantial advance in price. The wise farmer will tend to this matter for himself.

Most ladies love flowers, and a general favorite with them is the pansy. Right now in February is a good time to get a paper of pansy seed and sow it in a box to be kept in the kitchen and so get the young plant well started by the time that spring comes.

The west is enjoying a rather remarkable winter, more open and mild in type than any which has visited that section since 1856. Stock has had the run of the fields up to February, and hardly any draft has been made upon forage supplies, the blue grass pastures seeming to afford an abundance of palatable food.

One corn raiser and a very successful one tells us that he can add ten bushels per acre to his yield of corn by simply giving the field a thorough hand hoeing after the corn is laid by in July and cutting out all the barren stalks. If this is true it is something worth knowing, as the extra yield of corn would more than pay for the work.

The merchant who counts upon his country trade to work off his odds and ends need not go around howling because the mail order houses are getting his trade. The time has passed when, because of remotely located trading points and meager knowledge of prices and quality, the farmer can be sold any old thing. Nowadays the man in the country is generally as well posted and knows as well what he wants as many of the people in the towns.

An interesting object lesson for the farmer who is indifferent to the necessity of proper crop rotation and soil renewal is found in some districts of the south where land which had been cropped to death is being increased in value from 50 to 100 per cent by the scientific employment of fertilizers and the practice of crop rotation. The good seed gospel is a great one, but it can never prosper to any great extent unless hitched up with the gospel of good soil brought about by a proper care of the same.

While most farmers are quick to appreciate the value of good blood in all their breeding animals many are strangely reluctant to apply the same rule to the seed sown and planted in their fields. It matters not whether it be corn or any of the small grains, the fact remains that the poor and inferior seed if sown or planted is certain to be the prime begetter of a poor and inferior crop. No work done on the farm is so well paid as is that devoted to careful selection and thorough preparation of the seed to be sown.

The men who undertake for the first time the job of feeding a carload of steers for the market nearly always come out losers. The profitable feeding of steers is just as much of a special business as dairying. The usual cause of such failure is the fact that they pay too much for their feeders and nine times out of ten buy the wrong kind; then they quite often sell at the wrong time. The safest thing a man can do who wants to take up this line of business is to go and work for some successful feeder for a year and learn the A B C of the business.

Here is a new scheme on hog stealing: A large stock raiser became satisfied that in some manner or other his hogs, which had the run of a large lot, were being stolen, but as there was never any squealing in the yard he could get no clew to the matter. He finally hired a detective and presently found out that a man who had previously been in his employ would drive the team at night up to the hog lot and, fastening a large sponge on the end of a stick, would saturate it with chloroform and then go to the sleeping hogs and soon have some of them in a condition where they were easily handled and put into the wagon without any fuss.

North of latitude 42 degrees it will be found, taking a series of years, that it will be safer and more profitable to plant varieties of corn which will ripen within a period of 100 days than it will to grow the larger and later maturing kind. The temptation to grow big corn along the northern limit of the corn belt costs the corn growers of that latitude a vast sum of money each year. For, while they can raise the big corn and the big ears, it is only rarely that it is enabled to properly mature before the frost catches it. It is every way better for a man to have his cribs filled with a thousand bushels of good sound corn which will keep than it is to have 1,500 bushels of soft and immature corn which he must feed out at once in order to save.

For the farmer who cannot afford the time to attend to his lawn with a lawn mower a few sheep will be found an excellent substitute and will pay a good return in keeping the home place trimmed up.

The common striped gopher is not altogether a pest on the farm, for, while it will frequently dig up some corn, it will at the same time destroy an enormous number of cutworms, which pests are a very favorite food of the gopher.

It is a noticeable fact that as the years go by the world is consuming more and more corn and making it take the place of the higher priced staple, wheat. Comparatively few people know in how many appetizing ways this relatively cheap cereal can be prepared.

A reader in Michigan wishes to know how to prepare a piece of land for onions. This work should be done the year before the crop is raised. A good way is to plow under a good heavy crop of clover or cowpeas along in July or August. This forms a good foundation for either potatoes or onions for the next year.

It is probably true that quack grass is the worst seed of all that western farmers have to contend with, the hardest to get rid of when once it gets a foothold. And the worst of the case is that thousands of farmers are letting this pest gain a lodgment on their farms and either do not know what it means or else do not care.

One of the most successful methods of ridding a place of rats is to shoot them with a small rifle. If fed a little they will come out of their holes in the evening and offer an easy mark, and the shooting of them is considered pretty fine sport by the boys. We once rid our place of them entirely by this method when cats and traps had utterly failed in the work.

Water and air, two of the essentials of life, have been so long free to all that it is hard for people to accommodate themselves, as they are being more and more compelled to do, to the idea of economizing in their use. The figure "free as air" is no longer apropos with large portions of the world's population which is congested in the unhealthy confines of the larger cities, while the question of pure water even at a price is often a serious one.

Some attention is being paid by western farmers to the low priced farms of the east. The western farmer should approach this subject with much caution, for on many of these farms the soil is gone beyond redemption, so eroded, so burned out with commercial fertilizers, that there is nothing to work on. The improvements, the markets, the transportation facilities, the water supply may all be of the highest order, but if the soil is dead these things are dear at any price.

Whether a man likes to do it or not, the time has come when in the conduct of his farm he is simply compelled to closely study in every way possible how to make a machine take the place and do the work of a man. In fact, successful farming is becoming more and more a matter of the sensible handling of machinery. The most expensive machine on any farm and the one most difficult to handle is the hired man. He is the oftenest out of repair and needs the most careful attention.

So small a matter as the shrinkage on the shipment of stock to market proved the turning point on which the sale of a large farm hinged recently. The farm was a very desirable one, and the would be buyer was a man from northern Illinois, where equally good land commanded a price of $150 per acre, while the farm which he sought to buy could be had for $75 per acre, but was forty-five hours from market. Figuring up the shrinkage on car lots of hogs and cattle, he decided to buy the higher priced land nearer to market.

Man is essentially a selfish creature, and his conception of what is ultimately the best is often distorted by the alluring prospect of immediate material gain. In no case is this better illustrated than in the destruction of the magnificent forests which have for ages been a source of beauty and pleasure, but which are rapidly disappearing before the greedy ax. The lofty redwoods of California, centuries old before the white man first set his foot upon the virgin soil of the continent, are sacrificed to the demands of commerce and yield their ancient trunks to provide material for piano legs and bedroom suits and with their annihilation passes forever what should be one of the most glorious birthrights of future generations.

We overheard recently some ladies talking about the woman who did their washing. They admitted that the work was well done, the clothes returned immaculately clean and white. At the same time they made a slurring comment upon the social position which this woman occupied. Why should they do this? What is there unladylike connected with the woman and the washtub? Doing this work for others, why should it place a social ban upon her? In the cities a young man whose business it is to sort out the dirty duds which come to a public laundry and do up and deliver the laundered goods, can move in the best society. The more civilized we become the more dirty work there is to do, the more clean clothes are needed, and it serves women just right if by foolishly placing a social ban on those of their sex who do this dirty work they often find themselves unable to secure much needed assistance in the doing of it.

TUBERCULOSIS AMONG THE HOGS.

The serious question of the existence of tuberculosis among the hogs in the corn belt is one that is attracting a great deal of attention, as well it may. It has been generally supposed this disease has been confined to the bovine animals and that the hog is rarely afflicted with it. This conclusion is wholly wrong, as the slaughter tests at the stockyards of the country show that it is becoming a very common thing, so common that certain of the hog producing sections of the country have become blacklisted in the markets, and buyers are instructed to refuse to take any hogs from such blacklisted territory, owing to the large per cent of the hogs which at the packing houses are condemned as being affected with tuberculosis and which are sent to the rendering tanks. One of the largest of the packing houses in Chicago reports the loss from hogs condemned for this cause to have been $700,000 during the past year, and a general movement is now on foot by the packers to make the growers of these infected hogs stand the loss which accrues from this source. It is of interest to note in this connection that this blacklisted section of the country represents the dairy sections where the hogs are largely raised on the biproducts of the dairy—skimmed milk, buttermilk, etc.—showing conclusively a very close relation between the tubercular cow and the tubercular hog. If, as it is generally admitted, the use of milk from a tubercular cow will engender the disease in the human being it is easy to account for the spread of the disease among the hogs and, further, easy to see how the use of a meat product so infected may become a prolific source of still further infection. So serious has this matter become not only from its possible danger to human life, but as affecting the profits of the hog business at large, that the matter demands the prompt and united attention of our government and state authorities. It is almost useless to take action to use sanitation for the treatment of persons suffering from tuberculosis while such provoking causes of the great white plague are permitted to exist.

FINE OUTLOOK FOR SHEEP.

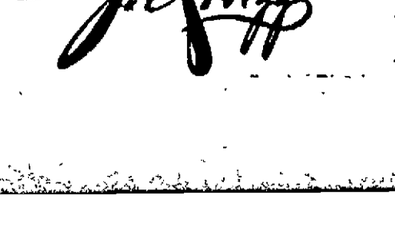
The sheep industry never looked more promising than it does today. It looks as though it would be impossible to so increase the production of wool and mutton that either would fall in price to a point where it would not be profitable to produce them, especially in the line of meat. This is true for the reason that all the meat eating countries are demanding more and more mutton. We believe that in connection with the farms of the corn belt the sheep can be made just as profitable as the hog. In a way the sheep is a scavenger in that it lives largely on food rejected by other animals. It is a better farm fertilizer than the hog and enjoys a much greater degree of freedom from disease. It is also true that a pound of mutton can be produced on a corn belt farm as cheaply as a pound of pork or beef, and the prospect is that a producer would receive more for his pound of mutton in the market than he will for either his beef or pork. Taking the outlook as it is, we should regard the putting of a hundred ewes of some good mutton breed on the average quarter section farm as one of the very best things that could be done.

SCIENTIFIC TILLAGE.

A friend writing to us from southwestern Nebraska gives a very glowing picture of the agricultural prosperity which prevails in that section. The discovery that winter wheat could be most successfully grown on what had always been considered land worthless for any other purpose than pasture and the further fact that the growing of alfalfa is proving a wonderful success have together brought a wonderful and radical change in the condition and prospects of that country. Coupled with these things has come for two or three years past an unusual amount of rainfall during the growing season, which has resulted in the production of very large and very profitable crops of wheat and corn. By some it is thought that the cultivation of the land has brought about a permanent change in the amount of rainfall, but this is probably an error, and the probabilities are that dry seasons will return and climatic conditions be as they always have been. Much has been learned, however, in the line of methods of culture which have for their object the conserving of the moisture, and by these methods it is now claimed that great success is obtainable.

STARTING A PARK.

We notice in many of our smaller towns attempts being made to secure public parks, and it is very frequently done by taking a piece of ground covered with sod and planting young trees in holes dug in such sod. From the very nature of things a tree so planted can never be a success. They are almost sure to perish. If a park is desired the better way is to plow the whole tract deeply, and if it is well fertilized so much the better. The next year the land should be put in the best possible condition, when the trees may be planted and some crop put on the land that would require a thorough cultivation. So planted the trees will grow healthy and thrifty, and at the end of two years the lot may be seeded down and a good park obtained.



KEEP YOUR TEETH CLEAN.

If You Don't, You'll Have Grip, Says a London Doctor.

Influenza has been so rampant in England, especially in London, of late, says the London Daily Mail, that medical men have been making great efforts to discover its causes and to find the means of preventing its spread.

It is now generally accepted that the disease is due to a special microbe bacillus influenza which enters by the mouth and forms poisonous products, which, circulating in the system, give rise to the symptoms. Investigators were still puzzled to explain why the microbe attacked some people and not others exposed to the same risks of infection.

The theory, and to the lay mind a rather startling one, has been propounded by a well known dentist, that bad teeth and the defective hygiene of the mouth are the most important causes in determining the infection. He contends that in a healthy mouth the invading microbes don't find such a good feeding ground as in a mouth where the teeth are decayed and covered with tartar and the gums in an unhealthy condition.

A well known west end physician to whom the Daily Mail applied for an opinion strongly supported this theory. He said the idea had been gaining ground in the medical profession that the defective hygiene of the mouth is largely responsible for a great many diseases of the intestinal tract and especially dyspepsia and gastritis, and much greater attention is paid to the care of the teeth and mouth than was formerly the case.

"Personally before treating any case of indigestion," he said, "I advise a visit to the dentist. As to influenza, I should think it extremely probable that bad teeth predispose to it and especially in those varieties of influenza in which intestinal and gastric symptoms predominate."

Another dental surgeon, who, by the way, also possesses a medical qualification, stated that if people practiced strict hygiene of the mouth the majority of physicians would starve for lack of employment.

POWER FROM THE SKY.

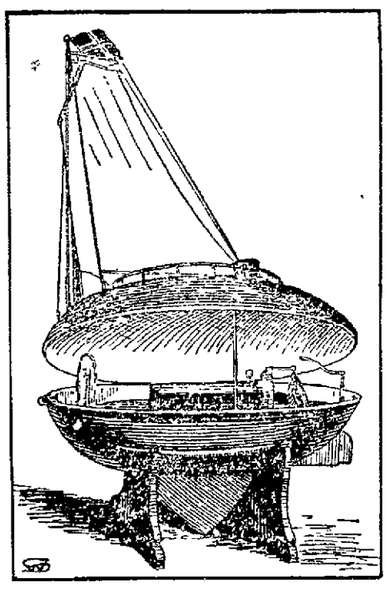
Electrical Energy of Atmosphere May Some Day Be Utilized.

Franklin's bolt never has been snatched from the skies and harnessed in human service. But M. A. Breydel, a Frenchman, thinks it should be. Explorations of the atmosphere have proved that large differences of potential exist in it at points not widely separated. It has been found that a difference of potential of 100 volts per meter has been measured and even values as high as 300 volts. A conductor might be placed with its ends at two points where the difference of potential is 10,000, or under favorable conditions it might reach 30,000 volts.

There should be some means of utilizing these enormous forces of atmospheric electricity. It is suggested that a possible method of collecting the energy would be to send up balloons surrounded with a network of conductors. It is thought that by means of a transmission line carried up a mountain, so as to give a difference in altitude of about 800 meters between the upper and lower ends, this should make available a potential of from 10,000 to 30,000 volts. There remains the question how this high tension is to be converted to pressure suitable for commerce.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A New Lifeboat.

The new life saving craft shown in the cut is intended to float in any sea. It is the invention of a Norwegian, Captain Ole Brude, who has demonstrated that it can be depended on.



OPENS LIKE A CLAM.

The latest model is egg shaped and opens like the valves of a shell. It may be carried on board ship, and shipwrecked persons may shut themselves within its hollow interior.

Feeding Consumptives.

The importance of wholesome food in combating tuberculosis is dwelt upon in the Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette in the following words: "Many people owe to dyspepsia the lowered vitality which made possible the successful tubercular infection. While we plead for good tenements, while we strive to control the infection of air and dust and demand the destruction of all sputum of all infected people in a community, let us bear in mind that people not yet infected and people in whom infection has occurred, but is held in check by present physical vigor, need from every etiological consideration of tuberculosis painstaking care of the digestive system, and for this purpose good cooks are better than druggists."

FUN WITH PEANUTS.

You Can Stock Your Zoo With Animals and Build a Navy.

Many odd playthings can be made from peanuts and wooden toothpicks, and with a pint of the former and a bundle of the latter you can have a lot of fun in the house for a day when the weather will not permit of play in the open air.

A tiny chicken is made from a very small peanut. Make eyes with ink or pencil at the beak shaped end and put in two toothpick legs.

Next a squirrel. Take a nut like that in the picture. The pointed end makes the head. Draw the two eyes. Stick

A PEANUT SQUIRREL.

two short pieces of toothpick firmly in the peanut near the bottom for hind feet, so the squirrel can stand up; stick in two farther up for fore feet. Last, cut a little strip of paper and clip it like fringe; fold it and fasten it to the lower end of the peanut, with a pin for a bushy tail.

To make two boats split a peanut and use each half shell. Cut out paper sails like those you see in the pictures in papers and magazines of ships at sea and gum them on toothpick masts, letting the sharp ends stick out. Cut from a cork two little cubes and gum to the bottom of the boats, inside. Press the masts into the corks, and the boats will sail in a washbowl sea.

BEANS AND DOLLAR BILLS.

Two Bits of Information the Boys Got From the Grocer.

Half a dozen schoolboys were passing a grocery store one day when their attention was attracted by a barrel of beans standing near the door. One of them asked the others if they could guess how many beans of that kind it would take to make a bushel.

Various estimates were made, all the way from 5,000 to 50,000, the boy who guessed 50,000 being laughed at by his companions. To decide the matter they agreed to ask the grocer.

"Well, boys," he said, "you are all away off. Let me show you."

And he went out and brought in a lot of the beans and began laying them, two or three at a time, in the pan of the scales. It was found that it took sixty beans, taken at random, to weigh an ounce, and the boys then penciled out a calculation showing that it required approximately 119,000 to make a bushel.

"Now, then," said the grocer, "I'll ask you boys one: How many dollar bills will it take to weigh as much as a silver dollar?"

None of the boys guessed less than seventy-five, at which the grocer smiled, and then, putting a silver dollar in one pan of his scales, he began laying dollar bills in the other. When he had laid down twenty-two the scales balanced.

Curious Indian Custom.

Many strange Indian tribes live around Hudson bay. The Crece and Nascoppie Indians are among these tribes, who have a peculiar custom in regard to their dead. As soon as one of their number is dead the surviving relatives place the dead one in a box which they beg from the Hudson Bay company. The size is of no account. In this box are placed, with a loaded gun, a powderhorn, a tobacco pouch, a flint stone for striking fire, the snowshoes for travel and an ax.

This box is then carried to the top of the nearest hill and set there with stones upon the top of it. For ten days it is left undisturbed, and then the relatives remove the gun and other valuables, believing that by that time the dead one has reached the happy hunting grounds and has no further use for them.

Conundrums.

How do bees dispose of their honey? They cell it.

What game do the waves play? Pitch and toss.

What is the oldest lunatic on record? Time out of mind.

When is a clock on the stair dangerous? When it runs down and strikes one.

What is it that you can put up a stovepipe down, but you can't put down a stovepipe up? An umbrella.

A Desert Lighthouse.

There is one lighthouse in the world that is not placed on any mariner's chart. It is in the Arizona desert and marks the spot where a well supplies pure fresh water to travelers.

The Child In the Glass.

The child who lives in the looking glass
Is always waiting to see me pass.
She never seems to run and play,
But watches there for me all day.
For every time I go and see
I find her peeping round at me.
One day when I was cross and cried
She stretched her mouth so very wide
I had to laugh—then she did too.
She likes to do just what I do.
—Mary Sigsbee Kerr in St. Nicholas.

BLACK FRIDAY.

The Mad Scene In the Gold Room on That Fateful Occasion.

In the middle of the gold room was a small fountain. Around this the day's proceedings began, writes T. Hendrick in the American Magazine. Jay Gould's own brokers, pale, haggard, half distrustful and half ashamed of their work, started the bids. Gold had closed the day previously at 144. Now a Gould broker offered 145 for $100,000 gold.

His only response were the curses and fist shakings of a bedraggled, perspiring crowd.

"One hundred and forty-six for $100,000 gold."

Still there was no response.

"One hundred and forty-seven."

Each advancing point meant millions in profits to Gould and likewise millions in losses to the community. At every advance the crowds, losing all restraint, alternately roared and wept.

"One hundred and forty-eight."

"One hundred and forty-nine."

Above the pandemonium the monotonous voices of the Gould brokers could be heard, quietly, remorselessly putting up the price.

"One hundred and fifty."

"One hundred and fifty-one."

At this point the buying began. Hitherto the crowd had been held magically spellbound. The audacity of the Gould brokers had paralyzed all. Board brokers were particularly dazed. In face of the clique's demonstrated power no one seemed able to bid, even to make the feeblest attempt to check the terrible rise.

A few uptown merchants now, however, started to purchase. Soon the bidding degenerated into panic. Every one scrambled to get his gold now while the price, judged by what had already happened and the unquestioned power of the gang, seemed low. All purchases, however, meant enormous losses.

Fortunes accumulated through years of self sacrificing toil were swept away in a moment. In their craze men ran aimlessly about the room, moaning, screaming, vainly appealing for help. Outside, where the crowds breathlessly waited announcements, the same scenes were repeated. Ruined men, unable to get into the building itself, pushed, cursed and fought. At each rise in the price the rage against Gould increased. When the bid reached 150 there were cries of "Lynch! Lynch!"

And meanwhile what was the plotter of all this mischief doing? He was selling gold. To whom was he selling? To Fisk and all his own associates. He was the only man who really understood the situation—who knew, that is, upon what a flimsy basis his "corner" rested. He sent Fisk, Belden and Speyer into the gold room to advance the price ostensibly for the benefit of the clique, and when it had reached a certain point unloaded on his own account. He had sold largely, unknown to his confederates, the day before.

The Greatest of Rivers.

The Amazon is the king of streams. From first to last it receives over 1,200 tributaries, of which more than 100 are large sized rivers and rise so far apart and have their floods and ebbs at such different seasons that the Amazon is at about the same height the year around. At some points on its lower course one bank is invisible from the other. The boatmen seem to be looking on a great yellow sea of fresh water. When discovered, some tribes of Indians on the lower portion knew nothing of the existence of the opposite shore and did not believe that it existed, saying that "the great river flowed all around the world." Its mouth, including that of the Para, is 180 miles in width and it is navigable for large sized ocean steamers for 1,000 miles from the sea, and so vast is the flood that the ocean is tinged yellow for 400 miles from the coast of Brazil.

The Achaean League.

The Achaean league was formed by the twelve towns of Achaea for mutual protection against foreign aggression. It was broken up by Alexander the Great, but reorganized B. C. 280 and again dissolved B. C. 147. The second of these leagues comprised all the leading cities of the Peloponnesus and, indeed, most of the cities and states of Greece. It was this league which contended with the Romans for the independence of Greece; but, its troops being defeated by Metellus at Scarphaea and by Mummius near Corinth, the league was dissolved, and all Greece submitted to the Roman domination.

Tough Eating.

Those who have partaken of peacock declare that gorgeous bird to be decidedly tough eating, while it is said of the swan that the fact of its ever having been a familiar dish speaks highly in favor of ancient English cutlery. Moreover, it should not be forgotten that when bustards' and boars' heads were as common as sirloins and saddles now are there were scarcely any vegetables to eat with them.

Why He Was Timid.

"Why do you avoid the man to whom I introduced you? He is very agreeable and interesting."

"I avoid meeting agreeable and interesting people," answered the misanthrope. "That was how I came to get my life insured in a bad company."—Washington Star.

Proof.

"They tell me that Skinner has joined the church. Do you believe he is in earnest?"

"He must be. I saw him put a dollar in the contribution box."—St Louis Post-Dispatch.

The Portuguese say no man will make a good husband who doesn't eat a good breakfast.

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THE BACKBONE.

Its History Linked With a Theory of Animal Evolution.

The history of the backbone, like that of most life, is not altogether a majestic upward evolution. It has its tragedies and its setbacks, its hopes and failures. In the waters along our seashore are creatures, some sponge or lichen-like, others with strange bulblike bodies, growing on the end of long stalks. But they hold a secret from the crabs and snails which crawl about, and when the fishes brush against them—if their poor, dull sense only knew it—they might claim a blood brotherhood. When they were young, for a little while a gristly cord was theirs also, but this, with all the hopes that such a beginning brings, of fish, of bird, of man even, soon melted away, and there they nod and sway in the watery currents, never to know of the opportunity which nature has snatched from them—why, who can tell?

In sharks the backbone has become jointed and flexible and a rude kind of skull is present, but still more important is the presence of four fins, which correspond to the four legs of lizards and to the wings and legs of birds. A curious basket-like skeleton protects the delicate gills, and it is probable that this existed long before the limbs appeared. All is still of gristly cartilage.

In the higher fishes bone replaces the cartilage, and when the lowly tadpole, fishlike at first, swimming about by means of the fin around his tail, pushes forth his legs and climbs upon the land our skeleton is well on its way backward. Reptiles of old took to trees. Their backbone grew less flexible so that they might safely sail through the air, feathers replaced scales, two fingers of each hand were lost and one from each foot, teeth disappeared, a beak of horn proved best, intelligence increased and the forehead rose high, and behold—a bird!—Outing Magazine.

BATTLE OF MARATHON.

The Most Decisive Day In the History of the World.

The single day in the world's history which was fraught with the most tremendous consequences to mankind was the day on which the battle of Marathon was fought. The handful of tiny states that inhabited Greece had developed faculties which indicated that man had advanced another stage toward the highest ideals.

Foremost among those little nations was Athens, which state, too, contained the germs of human freedom. It was the forerunner of the democracies of the world. But the very existence of Athens and Greece was threatened by the huge barbaric empire of Persia. Darius had sent out his hordes of warriors to add the Grecian states to his vast dominions. Face to face his forces met the Athenians on the plains of Marathon.

Hitherto invincible in the field, the Persians looked upon the little army opposed to them with contempt. The Greeks themselves hesitated to hazard a battle with the conquerors of the world. Their generals debated the question, and the decision to fight the Persians was caused by the eloquence of the immortal Miltiades. He led his 10,000 Greeks against the Persian host and gained a decisive victory. The glorious day of Marathon beat back the advancing tide of eastern despotism and barbarism and saved the freedom and civilization of the western world. —Pearson's Weekly.

A King's Ruse.

Alfonso, king of Aragon, was one day examining the different articles in his jeweler's shop in company with many ladies of his court. He had scarcely left the house when the jeweler missed a diamond of great value and ran after him, complaining of the theft. The king, not willing publicly to disgrace any of his attendants, commanded a large basin full of sand to be brought him, into which he directed each person to put in the hand clinched and to draw it out flat. By this means the diamond was left in the sand, unknown by whom.

Calcium.

Calcium was first made in minute quantities by Humphry Davy. In the new process chloride of calcium is placed in a receptacle and fused by electrolysis. An iron cathode forms a basis upon which the molten calcium deposits itself, and the once rare metal builds itself up into an irregular rod resembling a cabbage stalk. When the stalk has grown to the right length it is chipped off and dipped in paraffin wax to preserve it from the action of the air.

Three Strange and Remarkable Men.

As Dumas, the grandfather, prided himself more upon his wonderful strength and skill in athletics than his generalship, as Dumas the second prided himself more upon his knowledge of cookery than the authorship of "The Three Musketeers," so Dumas the third prided himself more upon his knowledge of art than upon the writing of "La Dame aux Camelias." They were three strange and remarkable men.

At Their Own Expense.

"Do you joke writers ever make jokes at your own expense?"

"For the first few years all our jokes are made that way. After that, if we're lucky, we get paid for 'em."—Cleveland Leader.

The Bargain.

"You ought to take this horse," said the dealer. "He is a bargain."

"Well, then, I don't want him," said the customer. "I want something to drive, and I never could drive a bargain."

The most manifest sign of wisdom is a continual cheerfulness.—Montaigne.

COUP BY GROSVENOR

Congressional Committee Adjourns Two Hours Before Meeting Time.

Columbus O, Feb. 21.—Some surprise was occasioned when five members of the congressional committee of the Eleventh Ohio district adjourned the meeting till today at Lancaster. The adjournment took place two hours before the time set for the meeting of the convention which had been called to select a successor to General Grosvenor in congress.

Of the five members of the committee who were present when adjournment of the committee was taken four were for General Grosvenor. This action of the committee, Grosvenor's friends declare, means his nomination.

Lancaster, O., Feb. 21.—Delegates to the Republican congressional convention of the 11th district, called to name a candidate to succeed General Grosvenor, are determined that the convention will be held regardless of any action that may be taken by the congressional committee to call it off.

Anti-Grosvenor delegations have been selected in three of the seven counties of the district, and they are claiming that Albert Douglass of Chillicothe will be nominated to succeed Grosvenor. What move General Grosvenor's friends will make today has not been disclosed. They refuse to concede anything to the opposition. Mr. Douglass said he would be willing to accept the nomination at the hands of the convention and fight it out in the courts if the committee calls off the convention.

BABES DRINK BEER

90 Per Cent of First Grade Pupils Addicted to Beverage

Ashtabula, O., Feb. 21.—Superintendent Clark of the public schools states that he has assurance that 90 per cent of the first year grade children, ranging from 6 to 8 years, attending the Sweden building, drink from one to three glasses of beer daily before going to school. Some say they get it at home, while others claim that they pay 3 cents a glass for it at saloons.

Mass meetings will be held every night until next Friday, when a local option election will be held The statement that the children drink beer is being circulated widely in the fight.

Mrs. Longbaugh Adjudged Insane.

Coshocton, O., Feb. 21.—Mrs. Louisa Longbaugh who yesterday killed her husband with an ax, has been adjudged insane by the probate court. She was taken to the state hospital at Columbus.

Bishop Hartzell Home Again.

New York, Feb. 21.—The Methodist Episcopal missionary bishop for Africa, the Rev. Joseph C. Hartzell, has arrived here on the steamer Amerika after an absence of two years in Africa.

GOMPERS PLEDGES AID

Says Federation of Labor Will Assist Miners in Case of Strike.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 21.—The full strength of the American Federation of Labor has been pledged to the cause of the miners of Pennsylvania and other states in their impending strike by Samuel Gompers, president of the federation, here.

"I should not speak of a coal strike," he said. "I hope it will not come to that. The whole matter is in the hands of the officers of the United Mine Workers of America, and any expression should come from them.

"For the Federation of Labor, however, I may say that it will support every reasonable demand of the miners in every possible way. We shall be glad to help them to avoid a strike, if possible. If not, we shall certainly give them every aid in our power."

NO MORE EXCURSIONS

Railroads Operating in Ohio Propose to Discourage Travel.

Chicago, Feb. 21.—All forms of transportation except the regular 2-cent-a-mile rate provided by law will be cut off by the railorads in Ohio, according to a decision reached at a conference of passenger representatives of all railroads with lines in that state.

It was agreed that by eliminating everything except 2-cent fares that the railroads could in a measure recompense themselves for the loss caused by the new rate law. The action contemplated will deprive Ohioans of all reduced transportation for conventions, of the mileage books, of all charity business, and of all round [illegible]

Cossacks Fighting the Czar.

Ekaterinodar, Ciscaucasia, Russia, Feb. 21.—As this dispatch is filed an engagement is in progress at the village of Geaginskaia, between 600 mutinous Kuban Cossacks and the punitive expedition with five machine guns which left here last week to crush the insurgents.

British Slain by Fanatics.

London, Feb. 21.—An unconfirmed dispatch has reached the government reporting that five British officers and a company of native troops have been killed by fanatics near Sokoto, in Northern Nigeria. A dispatch from Lagos, Africa, reports that a punitive expedition has been sent out.

The smallest bird cannot alight upon the greatest tree without sending a shock to its inmost fiber. Every mind is at times no less sensitive to the most trifling words.

Beware so long as you live of judging people by appearances.—La Fontaine.

LINCOLN'S FOREFATHERS.

A Strain of Tragedy Runs Through Their History.

Abraham Lincoln's forefathers were pioneers—men who left their homes to open up the wilderness and make the way plain for others to follow them. For 170 years, ever since the first American Lincoln came from England to Massachusetts, in 1638, they had been moving slowly westward as new settlements were made in the forest. They faced solitude, privation and all the dangers and hardships that beset men who take up their homes where only beasts and wild men have had homes before, but they continued to press steadily forward, though they lost fortune and sometimes even life itself in their westward progress.

Back in Pennsylvania and New Jersey some of the Lincolns had been men of wealth and influence. In Kentucky, where the future president was born on Feb 12 1809, his parents lived in deep poverty Their home was a small log cabin of the rudest kind, and nothing seemed more unlikely than that their child, coming into the world in such humble surroundings, was destined to be the greatest man of his time. True to his race, he also was to be a pioneer, not, indeed, like his ancestors, a leader into new woods and unexplored fields, but a pioneer of a nobler and grander sort, directing the thoughts of men ever toward the right and leading the American people through difficulties and dangers and a mighty war to peace and freedom.

The story of this wonderful man begins and ends with a tragedy, for his grandfather, also named Abraham, was killed by a shot from an Indian's rifle while peaceably at work with his three sons on the edge of their frontier clearing Eighty-one years later the president himself met death by an assassin's bullet. The murderer of one was a savage of the forest; the murderer of the other that far more cruel thing, a savage of civilization —St. Nicholas.

The Diplomatic Druggist.

A certain druggist who does not like to answer night calls, especially as he has found by experience that he offends people who call him up at night by his displeased abrupt manner, has devised a scheme by which he does not have to get up and at the same time does not lose customers. In his own words he works it this way:

"I disconnect my bell so that it cannot ring. After waiting some time the person who wants to get in gives it up as a bad job and goes down the street to the next store. This man opens for him, but is naturally very much displeased, and, as I usually do, he shows that he is disgruntled and offends the customer. Early the next morning the customer calls at my store to inform me that my bell is out of order and tells me what a low opinion he has of the other druggist, whom he considers a very impolite man."—New York Times.

NO NORE ROUND TRIP TICKETS.

Two Cents for Every Mile Traveled in Ohio.

Railroads in the state of Ohio have practically decided to cut off all forms of transportation except the regular two-cent rate provided for by law. This decision was reached in Chicago Monday during a conference of passenger representatives of all railroads which have lines within the state. After a thorough discussion it was agreed that by eliminating everything except two-cent fares the railroads could, in a measure, recompense themselves for the loss that will be occasioned by the new Ohio law. Some of the railroad men believe, that the action, if agreed to and taken by all lines, will more than make up the loss which will be occasioned by a reduction of general fares from three to two cents per mile. The action contemplated will deprive the residents of the state of Ohio of all reduced transportation for conventions and public gatherings; will do away with week-end excursion rates of less than one cent per mile and upon which many hundreds of thousands of people travel annually; will take from the traveling public the one thousand mile mileage book, which is regarded as a great convenience; will do away with all charity business, which amounts to many thousands of dollars annually; will eradicate all round trip rates which cause a considerable saving to the public and will do away with all clergymen's rates. Hereafter anyone, millionaire or pauper, out for pleasure or for business, will pay two cents a mile for every mile traveled within the state of Ohio, provided the plan outlined at yesterday's meeting is carried out to the letter. It was also decided to so check the rates that the rates outside of the state of Ohio would not be affected. The railroads desire to protect interstate traffic and not to permit the reduction in Ohio rates to pull down the rates from outside points. By natural operation of the Ohio reduction, rates for several hundred miles outside of the state into and through the state would be reduced. It is the purpose, however, to so adjust the tariffs that nothing except the fares within the state of Ohio shall be affected.

Is It Your Own Hair?

Do you pin your hat to your own hair? Can't do it? Haven't enough hair? It must be you do not know Ayer's Hair Vigor! Here's an introduction! May the acquaintance result in a heavy growth of rich, thick, glossy hair! And we know you'll never be gray.

"I think that Ayer's Hair Vigor is the most wonderful hair grower that was ever made. I have used it for some time and I can truthfully say that I am greatly pleased with it. I cheerfully recommend it as a splendid preparation."—Miss V. BROCK, Wayland, Mich.

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of

Ayer's SARSAPARILLA. PILLS. CHERRY PECTORAL.

Public Sale.

Saturday, March 3rd, 1906 Hardgrove Farm located 3 miles south of Canal Fulton, 3 miles east of North Lawrence and 1 mile north of Newman, consisting of 84 acres of land, six acres of timber, good farm buildings three never failing wells of water and one spring, fences in good condition, and a good orchard.

Sale commences at 2 p. m. Terms reasonable.

Martin Hardgrove and Sarah A. King

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

15 Days of Real Bargains To Close Them Out.

Best Cook Stove, Gas and Steel Range from $7.00 to $22.00.

Best Air Tight Heaters $3 00 to $11.50.

Best Gas Stoves, Oven and Hot Plates $1 00 and up.

Best Woo en Horse Blankets, $1.25 to $2 75.

Best Fine Plush Robes, $2.50 up.

Best Horse Covers, 60c to $1 35.

Best Washing Machines, $3.25 to $5.50.

Best Clothes Wringers, $1 35 to $2.40.

Best Chain Pumps, $3 25 complete.

Best Wooden Suction Pumps $2.50 to $3.50.

Best Iron Pitcher Pumps $1.25.

Best Kitchen Sinks, Oil Cloth, Linoleum, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Roofing Paper, Gas and Water Pipe, Chandeliers, Brackets, Burners, Mantles, wheelbarrows, Churns, Cream Separaters, Copper and Anti-Rust Wash Boilers and Dinner Buckets and fine Graniteware, Garden and Farming Tools at Lowest Prices.

MASSILLON HARDWARE CO.

53 S. Erie St., Opp. Hotel Sailer.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY

Is the Most Serious Problem in Life.

Easy enough to earn money, easier yet to spend it; but to save, that is the question. Buy all your Groceries all the time at the

ENTERPRISE GROCERY

And You Will Surely Save Money.

Royal Baking Powder, ½ pound..20c	White Ribbon Toilet Soap, 8 for 25c	Little Refugee Beans, yellow and green, (very tender) can.....15c	Gail Borden Condensed Milk, Eagle brand, can 15c
Royal Baking Powder, ¼ pound..12c	Sal Soda, 10 pounds 15c	California Apricots, can.....15c	Heinz's Tomato Soup, can.....15c Regular price 20c.
Rolled Oats, per pound 4c	Gold Dust, large package.....20c	California Peaches, can.....15c	Broken Mocha and Java Coffee, pound.....20c (As good as many 25c and 30c Coffees)
Navy Beans, 10c, 3 quarts 25c	Brick Cheese, pound.....16c	Green Gage Plums, can 10c	**Detroit Hams, pound 14½c.**
Dried Peas, per quart.....5c	Switzer Cheese, pound.....17c	Fancy Prunes, pound.....12½c	**Fancy Bacon, pound 16c.**
Lima Beans, pound.....8c	York State Cheese, pound 17c	Large Meatty Prunes, 10c, 3 pounds..... 25c	**Dried Beef and Boiled Ham, sliced to order.**
Macaroni, it's broken, pound 5c	Maple Flake, 2 packages.....25c	Seeded Raisins, pound.....10c	**Mackerel, 10c to 25c each.**
Pearl Hominy, 3 pounds.....10c	Grape Nuts, 2 packages 25c	Cleaned Currants, pound.....10c	**Fresh Country Sausage.**
Vermicelli, 10c, 3 pounds.....25c	Pettijohn Breakfast Food, 2 packages..... 25c	Evaporated Apricots, pound.....15c	**Oranges that are sweet, 20c, 25c, 30c and 35c dozen.**
Sardines in oil..... .....4c	Shredded Wheat Biscuit, 2 packages 25c	Evaporated Peaches...13c and 18c	
Jumbo Pickles, dozen 12c	Best Rolled Oats, pound.....4c	California Raisins, pound.....10c Very large.	
Sweet Pickles, 10c, 3 dozen.....25c	Early June Peas, 3 cans..... 25c	Fancy Carolina Rice..10c, 3 lbs. 25c	
Quart Jar Mustard 15c	Telephone Peas, per can.....15c (Sweetest and most tender peas canned)	Good Rice.....7c, 4 lbs. 25c	
Shredded Cocoanut, pound.....25c	Good Corn, 7c, 4 cans..... .....25c	Corn Starch, package....5c and 10c	
Marrowfat Beans, quart.....10c	Fancy Sweet Corn.....12½c and 15c	I X L Starch, package..... .....5c	
Ivory Soap, 6 bars.....25c	Yellow Wax Beans, 7c, 4 cans...25c	Blueing, per bottle.....5c	
Floating Soap. 10 bars.. 25		Quart bottle Ammonia.....10c	
Star Soap, 7 bars.....25c			
Washer Soap, large cakes, 6 for 25c			

Pillsbury Flour, sack	$1.45
Eaco Flour; sack.....	$1.45
Henkel's Flour, sack.....	$1.45
Blue Label Flour, sack.....	$1.35
(Best for bread and pastry.)	
Silver Leaf, sack	$1.20
Our Best, sack	$1 20
Tally Ho, sack	$1.25
Gold Seal, sack.....	$1.25
Best Bolted Corn Meal, sack.....	15c
Larrow's Buckwheat sack	35c

White Star Coffee.

White Star Coffee is good coffee.

White Star Coffee is of uniform quality.

White Star Coffee is guaranteed to please.

Next time, try a pound. If you are not perfectly satisfied, your money back.

BECHTEL & TAGGART.

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